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CNG

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

The Classical Numismatic Review

Volume XXVI

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1. **CELTIC, Danube Region, Imitating Philip II of Macedon.** Circa 2nd Century BC. AR Tetradrachm (12.15 gm). Diademed male head right / Rider, upper body only, on horseback left. CCCBM I 152-154; Göbl, OTA 469; Kostial 743. Toned EF. \$975



2. **GAUL, Massalia.** Circa 3rd century BC. AR Obol (0.66 gm). Youthful male head left / MA, wheel with four spokes. De la Tour 580. Toned EF. \$150



3. **APULIA, Venusia.** After 268 BC. Æ Sextans (6.33 gm). Helmeted head of Athena left; two pellets above / Ε above, owl standing left on palm branch. SNG ANS 766-769. Good VF, slate green patina. \$295



4. **CAMPANIA, Neapolis.** Circa 3rd Century BC. Æ 15mm (2.70 gm). Laureate male head (Apollo?) left / NEOII[O]-AITΩN, tripod. SNG ANS 507-516. Good VF, superb green patina. \$225

An Exceptional Nomos



5. **LUCANIA, Herakleia.** Circa 330 BC. AR Nomos (7.85 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right, Skylla on helmet / [HPAKAHΙΩ]-N, Herakles grappling with Nemean Lion; club left, fluted jug between legs; [ΑΙΠΟΔ] to left of club. Van Keuren 51 (same obverse die); SNG ANS 66 var.; cf. Work 45-47 (same obverse die). Toned EF, exceptional strike and wonderful style. Rare this nice! \$5750

The city of Herakleia was jointly founded by citizens of Thurioi and Taras at the conclusion of a war in 433/2 BC on a site not far from that of the earlier Siris. This lovely didrachm-stater, or nomos, features the eponymous hero Herakles on reverse, whilst the obverse depiction of Athena is strongly reminiscent of the coinage of Thurioi.

Johnston Plate Coin



6. **Metapontion.** Circa 325-280 BC. AR Nomos (7.82 gm). Wreathed head of Demeter three-quarters facing right, wearing stephane, necklace and earrings; ΑΓ in right field / META, seven-grained barley ear with leaf to right; bucranium above leaf, ΑΘΑ below. Johnston C2.2 (this coin); SNG ANS 463; SNG Munich 992. Toned EF. A spectacular coin!

\$8750



7. **Sybaris.** Circa 550-510 BC. AR Nomos (7.51 gm). Bull standing left on dotted exergual line, looking back; VM above / Incuse bull standing right, looking back. SNG ANS 823. Toned, good VF.

\$2750

The first coins to be struck in Italy are of a unique and original form whose invention has been attributed to none other than Pythagoras, the Samian philosopher and mathematician with a reputation for being a skilled metal worker who migrated to Italy in about 530 BC. Impressed in relief on one side and incuse or intaglio on the other, perhaps adopted from repoussé work, these silver staters were struck on the Italic-Achaean standard unit of about 8 grams which on the authority of Aristotle was called nomos, meaning 'law or convention'.

The bull of this prolific issue is probably the tauromorphic river-god of this Achao-Troezanian foundation which lay on the fertile plain near the mouth of the river Krathis. After its foundation circa 720 BC Sybaris expanded rapidly through agriculture and commerce, founding Laos, Poseidonia and Skidros, its very name as an adjective, Sybaritic, becoming a byword in ancient literature and modern parlance for self-indulgence and luxury. The well documented destruction of the city by the Krotonians in 510 provides a certain *terminus ante quem* not only for this issue, but an approximate date for all the other mints of southern Italy producing coins of similar weight, striking technique and fabric.

Attractive Nomos of Lokroi Epiziphyrioi



8. **BRUTTIUM, Lokroi Epizephyrioi.** Circa 300-280 BC. AR Nomos (7.75 gm). ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, laureate head of Zeus right / Eagle standing left with wings spread, grasping dead hare in talons; thunderbolt above. SNG Ashmolean 1561 (same dies); A. Burnett, "The Last Silver Coins of Velia in the Light of Two Unpublished Hoards," in *Kraay-Mörkholm Essays*, 210-211 (same dies). Toned EF. \$3300

Ex A. Moretti Collection (Bank Leu FPL Bruttiom, December 1961); Ars Classica XVI (3 July 1933), lot 354; Ars Classica XIII (27 June 1928), lot 171; Naville IV (17 June 1922), lot 176.

The settlement of Lokroi Epizephyrioi in Bruttium was founded at the beginning of the seventh century BC by settlers from Lokris in Greece, but it is not certain whether by the Oponiti or by the Ozolai. The city founded a number of subsidiary colonies in the sixth century including Medma and Hipponium Metaurus. It is an anomaly that this was the only major Greek city of Magna Graecia to which no coinage can be attributed until the military necessities of the later half of the fourth century stimulated issues of nomoi on the prevailing Italic-Achaean standard unit of about 8 gm.



9. **Rhegion.** Late 3rd Century BC. AE 20mm (7.08 gm). Diademed head of Artemis right, bow and quiver over shoulder / ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ, lion walking right. SNG ANS 725-726; SNG Copenhagen 1962. Good VF, dark brown patina. \$225

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AKRAGAS

Akrugas, better known by the Roman version of its name (Agrigentum), was situated close to the southern coastline of Sicily midway between Gela and Selinos. Founded by colonists from Gela circa 580 BC, Akrugas grew to become the second most important city on the island after Syracuse, deriving much of its wealth from the export of agricultural produce to Carthage which lay about 200 miles to the west. Its coinage commenced in the closing years of the sixth century and consisted in the main of silver didrachms down to about 472 BC, after which the tetradrachm became the principal denomination. The types down to circa 420 comprised a stationary eagle on the obverse and a crab on the reverse, presumably symbolic of land and sea. Thereafter, the designs became more complex with one or two eagles shown devouring a hare and a galloping quadriga ultimately replacing the crab. In the final decade of the fifth century, Akrugas suffered the same fate as many of the other Greek cities of Sicily when it was stormed and sacked by the invading Carthaginians (406 BC).



10. **SICILY, Akrugas.** Circa 490-480 BC. AR Didrachm (8.53 gm). AKRA, eagle standing left / Crab; bird standing left below. Jenkins Group III, pl. 37, 11 (same dies); SNG ANS--. Good VF. \$2750



11. **Akrugas.** Circa 490-480 BC. AR Didrachm (8.72 gm). AKRA, eagle standing left / Crab. Jenkins Group III; SNG ANS 945; Dewing 552. Lightly toned, superb EF. \$4250



12. **Akrugas.** Before 406 BC. AE Hemilitron (23.44 gm). A-K-PAPA[N]-TINON (sic), eagle standing right on fish, wings open / Crab holding serpent in claws; shell and cuttlefish below, six pellets around. Calciati I p. 175, 40; SNG Morcom 520. Nice VF, dark green and brown patina. Rare in this condition. \$975



13. **Akrugas.** Before 406 BC. AE Hexas (7.96 gm). A-K-[P], eagle standing right on bird's carcass / Crab; two fish below, pellet on either side. Calciati I p. 186, 63; SNG ANS 1053. Good VF, green patina. \$295



14. **Akragas.** Circa 338-287 BC. \textsterling 15mm (2.81 gm). [ΑΚΡΑΓΑ], laureate head of Zeus left / Eagle left, with hare. Calciati I p. 206, 116; SNG ANS 1114-1116. VF, green patina.

\$135



15. **Akragas.** Circa 1st Century BC. \textsterling 14mm (1.90 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right / ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝ/TΙΝΩΝ, thunderbolt. Calciati I p. 227, 148; SNG ANS 1117-1118. Good VF, green patina. Scarce.

\$135



16. **Gela.** Circa 420-405 BC. \textsterling Trias (3.77 gm). ΓΕΛΑΣ, bull standing left, head lowered; three pellets in exergue / Head of the river-god Gelas right, hair bound with taenia. Jenkins 505; Calciati III p. 11, 14; SNG ANS 110. Superb EF, attractive green patina.

\$650

Syracusan \textsterling Drachm with Beautiful Patina



17. **Syracuse. Time of Timoleon or later.** 344-317 BC. \textsterling Drachm (18.62 gm). ΞΕΥΣ ΕΛ-ΕΥΘΕΡΙΟ-Σ, laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios left / ΣΥΡΑ-ΚΟΣΙΩ-Ν, horse prancing left. Calciati II pg. 186, 80 st 4 (this coin); R.R. Holloway, "The Bronze Coinage of the Third Syracusean Democracy," AIIN 16-17 (1969-1970), pl. 12, 7; SNG ANS 533-541. Good VF, mottled green patina.

\$1250



18. **Syracuse. Agathokles.** 317-295 BC. \textsterling 16mm (3.35 gm). ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Kore? left, wearing wreath, necklace and earring; grain-ear behind / Bull butting left; O above, NI in exergue. Calciati II p. 230, 101 var.; cf. SNG ANS 1193; Favorito 44. EF, green patina.

\$225



19. **Syracuse. Period of Agathokles to Hiketas.** Circa early 3rd Century BC. \textsterling 23mm (10.90 gm). ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, laureate head of Persephone-Kore right; torch behind / Charioteer driving biga right; star above, Π in exergue. Cf. Calciati II p. 255, 122 (DS 50/unlisted reverse letter); cf. Favorito 54g. EF, dark brown patina. \$275

Opinion remains divided as to the proper placement of the Persephone / Biga and Persephone / Torch types. Different references have attributed them to the end of the reign of Agathokles, the short-lived Fourth Republic between 289-287 BC, or the rule of Hiketas that followed.



20. **Syracuse. Period of Agathokles to Hiketas.** Circa early 3rd Century BC. \textsterling 24mm (10.00 gm). ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, wreathed head of Persephone right; grain ear behind / Charioteer driving biga right; star above. Calciati II p. 257, 122 (Ds95 R1 i); Favorito 54b. Good VF, brown patina. \$225



21. **Syracuse. Hiketas.** Circa 287-278 BC. \textsterling 24mm (11.18 gm). ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ, laureate head of Zeus Hellanios left / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; star in left field. Calciati II p. 302, 156; Favorito 50f. EF, brown patina. \$225



22. **Syracuse. Hiketas.** Circa 287-278 BC. \textsterling 22mm (7.94 gm). ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ, laureate head of Zeus Hellanios right / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; A in left field. Calciati II p. 313, 168 R1 1; Favorito 50d. EF, brown patina. \$225



23. **Syracuse. Hieron II.** 274-216 BC. \textsterling 23mm (8.58 gm). Diademed head of Poseidon left / IEΠ-ΩΝΟΣ, ornamented trident with dolphins to either side; Η below. Calciati II p. 370, 194 (R1 8); Favorito 86. Nice VF, brown patina. \$135



24. **Syracuse. Hieron II.** 274-216 BC. AE 27mm (18.97 gm). Diademed head left / [Ι]ΕΡΩΝΟΣ in exergue, horseman galloping right, with couched lance; N below. Calciati II p. 381, 195 RI 22; Favorito 63a-c. Nice VF, brown patina. \$165



25. **Syracuse. Philistis, wife of Hieron II.** 274-216 BC. AR Sixteen Litrai (13.55 gm). Struck circa 216-215 BC. Diademed and veiled bust of Philistis left; wreath behind / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ, Nike in walking biga right; Φ above. A. Burnett, "The Enna Hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusan Democracy," SNR 62 (1983), 24; SNG ANS 872. Toned EF. \$1750

After a long and distinguished reign marked by moderation and stability, Hieron II was sufficiently assiduous to avoid any imperial aspirations in favour of loyalty to Rome, the prosperity of his people and family. In 218-216, while the Second Punic War was raging in Italy, he provided a powerful counterweight to any Carthaginian ambitions. He not only cooperated at sea with the Republic, but sent a contingent of 1500 troops and money in the form of a newly reformed currency in silver and gold, based on multiples of the traditional Sicilian silver unit of about 0.86 gm, the litra. The most numerous issue of this new coinage was that in the name of his queen, Philistis, with her head shown wearing the royal diadem below a veil that inevitably recalls the portrait of Arsinoë II at Alexandria. Nike as the chario-teer of the reverse biga is obviously auspicious of final victory.



26. **SICILY, Islands off. Cossura.** Late 1st Century BC. AE 26mm (10.86 gm). Head of Isis right, crowned by Nike; countermark REG / Phoenician Tanit symbol, [C]JOSSVRA below, all within wreath. Calciati III pg. 360, 6; RPC I 675; SNG Copenhagen 451. Nice VF, brown patina with nice surfaces. \$265

The early Phoenician settlement of 'yrnm, an important strategic stepping stone from Sicily to Africa, was briefly occupied by Rome during the First Punic War in 254 BC. Early into the Second Punic War in 217 the island was destroyed by the Romans, but Phoenician-Punic culture survived until the late first century BC as attested by coins of purely Punic type bearing Punic and Latin legends.

The countermark REG is obviously meant to be a sign of authority for revalidation for coins on the island or for circulation in north Africa where many have been found. A possible interpretation would be that it is an abbreviation of the name Regulus; an official of that name served under Caesar in 46 BC in the north African city of Thapsus, while one of the monetary quattrovirate of 42 BC, L. Livineius Regulus, probably the *praefectus urbi* of the same year, was responsible for an important issue of coins in Rome, see Crawford, RRC 494/2, 3, 24-31.

"Ras Melkart" Tetradrachm



27. **SICILY, Siculo-Punic.** "Ras Melkart." Circa 330-305 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.10 gm). Charioteer driving quadriga of rearing horses right, holding kentron in right hand and reins in left; Nike flying above and crowning charioteer, Punic "RSMLQRT" in exergue / Wreathed head of Persephone right, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; four dolphins around. Jenkins 47 (O16/R36); SNG Lloyd 1600 (same dies); Jameson 598 (same dies); De Luynes 919 (same dies). EF. \$3750

The prolific Siculo-Punic Ras Melkart, 'the Promontory of Melkart', issues were largely copies of Syracusean types and intended for circulation in Sicily after the treaty of 339 BC with Timoleon which confined the Carthaginian dominance in western Sicily up to the Himera and Halycon rivers. The treaty was suspended in 311 when Hamilcar was invited by the oligarchs of Syracuse to defeat Agathokles, the new *strategos autocrator* in name only, tyrant in fact. Agathocles responded by carrying the war to Africa in 310 and very nearly succeeded in conquering Carthage, the city in the throws of a civil war against its would-be tyrant, Bomilcar. The brief return to Syracuse in 308 proved disastrous for Agathokles when the Carthaginians attacked and routed his troops in Africa, forcing him by 305 to sue for peace, receiving only 300 talents of silver as nominal compensation for his abandoned territories.

The location of this mint has been much discussed and according to Kraay, ACGC p. 234, is feasibly to be identified as the Greek city of Selinos, destroyed and subsequently restored by the Carthaginians in 409 BC.



28. **MACEDON, Eion.** Circa 550-530 BC. AR Drachm (3.82 gm). Goose standing right, another left, head reverted; Θ between / Rough incuse square. SNG ANS 68; Svoronos pl. IX, 9-11. Toned VF. Extremely rare! \$2750



29. **Olynthos.** Before 432 BC. AR Tetrobol (2.42 gm). Horse standing right, reigns tied to Ionic column behind / O-A-V-N (retrograde), eagle flying, holding serpent in its beak. Robinson-Clement 3 (A2/P2); SNG ANS 464. Good VF. \$375



30. **Paroreia.** Circa 185-168 BC. \textsterling 22mm (8.87 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right / Eagle standing right on thunderbolt, head left, Δ to left and Φ to left. SNG ANS--; SNG Copenhagen 253 var. (monogram); cf. AMNG II p. 5, 36ff. Good VF, dark grey-green patina. Rare city!

\$245



31. **MACEDON, Kings of. Archelaos.** 413-399 BC. AR Stater (10.81 gm). Horseman left, wearing kausia, carrying two spears / AP-XE-Λ-AO, forepart of goat right, head reverted. U. Westermark, "The staters of Archelaus: A die study," *Essays in Honour of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins*, Group I (O10/R10); SNG ANS 64; SNG Alpha Bank 136. VF, reverse slightly double-struck. Rare early stater.

\$1650



32. **Archelaos.** 413-399 BC. AR Stater (10.65 gm). Head of Apollo right, wearing tainia / APXE-ΛAO, horse walking right, with trailing reins, within linear square. U. Westermark, "The staters of Archelaus: A die study," *Essays in Honour of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins*, O90/R--; SNG ANS 69. Toned, good VF, choice for this issue.

\$875

Early Lifetime Philip II Tetradrachm



33. **Philip II.** 359-336 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.35 gm). Amphilipolis mint, struck circa 356/5 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, king, wearing kausia, on horseback left, his right hand raised; thunderbolt below, Δ H in exergue. Le Rider 15 (D8/R13). Toned, nice VF. Early lifetime issue.

\$1600



34. **Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.46 gm). Struck circa 310-301 BC. Teos mint. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with a coiled snake on the bowl / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing slightly left, holding wreath in extended right hand and stylis over left shoulder; griffin seated left and Μ in left field. Price--; Hersh--; Müller--. EF. \$1600



35. **Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.54 gm). Struck 328 BC. Tarsos mint. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled snake on the bowl / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing slightly left, holding wreath in extended right hand and stylis over left shoulder; trident-head pointed downward to left. Price 3006; Müller 105. EF. \$1600



36. **Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.54 gm). Struck circa 323-317 BC. Babylon mint. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with gryphon crouching right on the bowl / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing slightly left, holding wreath in extended right hand and stylis over left shoulder; AY below left wing, bee below right. Price 3688 (same obverse die); Müller--. EF. \$1600



37. **Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.52 gm). Struck circa 311-305 BC. Babylon mint. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with sphinx on the bowl / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing slightly left, holding wreath in extended right hand and stylis over left shoulder; MI in left field, Η in wreath below left wing. Price 3750a (same obverse die); Müller 709. EF. \$1600



38. **Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.76 gm). Perga mint, year 21 (=201/0 BC). Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; KA in left field. Price 2935; Mektepini 526-527; Müller 1237. EF. \$875



39. **Kassander.** 319-297 BC. AE 19mm (5.22 gm). Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ, youth on horseback right, crowning horse; star in right field, \ddagger below. SNG Copenhagen 1146. Nice VF. \$135



40. **Demetrios Poliorketes.** 306-285 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.35 gm). Struck circa 291-290 BC. Pella mint. Diademed and horned head of Demetrios right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, nude Poseidon standing left, his right arm leaning on his right leg which rests upon a rock, trident in his left hand; Δ in outer left field, \triangle in outer right. Newell 79; SNG Alpha Bank--. Toned EF. \$3300



41. **Philip V.** 221-179 BC. AR Didrachm (8.31 gm). Struck circa 186/5-179 BC. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, club within oak-wreath; \ddagger above, Δ and \triangle below, star to left. Mamroth, "Die Silbermünzen des Königs Philipp V. von Makedonien, ZfN (1930), 25; Jameson 1012; Hunter 343. EF, exceptional for issue. \$1475

The crushing military defeat at Kynoskephalai in 197 BC thwarted any ambitious designs by Philip of domination of his fellow Greeks and Romans alike, and no royal coinage seems to have been struck in Macedon until about 188/7 when he embarked on a new policy, in alliance with Rome, of economic and military reconstruction. To finance this reform required the mining of great quantities of silver by reopening of old mines and the prospecting for new ones. The new silver coinage comprised of tetradrachms, didrachms, drachms and hemidrachms. This new prosperity and sound economic policy, together with the rise of trade and liberalization of local institutions in the major urban centres, filled the royal treasury which armed 18,000 mercenaries under the rule of Philip's successor, Perseus. The 6,000 talents and vast quantities of precious vessels that came into the hands of Aemilius Paulus on the morrow of the decisive battle of Pydna in 168 attested to the economic vigour of Macedon up to the very eve of its collapse as an independent state.



42. THRACE, Islands off. Thasos. Circa 525-463 BC. AR Stater (8.88 gm). Nude ithyphallic satyr running right, carrying protesting nymph / Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 1008; Dewing 1323. Toned, good VF. \$795

The overtly sexual displays seen on many early Greek coins can be disconcerting to the modern eye, viewing them through the lens of centuries of Christian fulminations against 'paganism' and its erotic excesses. These scenes are at their most graphic in northern Greece, for example on the archaic coins of 'Lete' and the island of Thasos off Thrace, showing the interplay of nymphs and satyrs. The towns and tribes of this region were only newly introduced to the "civilizing" influences of the south, and were still close to their roots in farming and herding cultures. Their gods were not the Olympian superbeings, but the spirits of nature, and the emphasis was on celebrating the fecundity of fields and flocks. In the gamboiling of nymphs and satyrs we see the often humorous ritualization of a wish for prosperity.



43. THESSALY, Pelasgiotis Region. Krannon. Circa 400-344 BC. Æ 18mm (4.25 gm). Thessalian horseman right / K-PA/NNO, krater on car right. Rogers 194; SNG Copenhagen 43. Good VF, dark green patina. \$165

An Artistic Larissan Didrachm



44. THESSALY, Pelasgiotis Region. Larissa. Circa 340-320 BC. AR Didrachm (12.09 gm). Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left / ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ, horse prancing right. SNG Copenhagen 119; Herrmann Group VII, pl. v, 2; SNG Lockett 1571. EF, choice flan. \$4500



45. THESSALY, Pelasgiotis Region. Larissa. Circa 305-197 BC. Æ 18mm (7.60 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right / ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ, Artemis standing right, shooting arrow; to right, uncertain monogram. Rogers 306; cf. SNG Copenhagen 148. VF, dark green patina. Rare. \$145



46. **THESSALY, Pelasgiotis Region. Pherae.** Circa 404-369 BC. \textsterling 14mm (2.45 gm). Lion's head right / [ΦΕΡ]-Α-I, youth on horseback left. Rogers 518; SNG Copenhagen--. VF, dark green patina. Rare. \$245



47. **THESSALY. The Perrhaebi.** Circa 400-344 BC. \textsterling 23mm (8.07 gm). Veiled head of Hera facing / ΠΙΕΡ[PAIBΩΝ], Zeus standing slightly left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre. Rogers 438; SNG Copenhagen 196. VF/Fine, extremely rare. \$275



48. **THESSALY. The Perrhaebi.** Circa 197-146 BC. \textsterling 20mm (7.11 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right / ΠΙΕΡΡΑΙ-BΩΝ, Hera enthroned right, holding sceptre. Rogers 440; SNG Copenhagen 197. Good VF, dark green patina. Scarce. \$225



49. **THESSALY, Phthiotis Region. Melitaea.** Circa 400-344 BC. \textsterling 13mm (1.80 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right / Μ-Ε-Λ-I, bee. Rogers 396; SNG Copenhagen 172. VF, dark green patina. Rare. \$245



50. **LOKRIS, Lokris Opuntia.** Circa 369-338 BC. AR Stater (12.00 gm). Wreathed head of Persephone left, wearing triple pendant earring and necklace / ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩ-N, Ajax advancing right, nude but for crested helmet, brandishing sword and holding shield; inside of shield decorated with florette and griffin; star below shield, broken spear on ground. SNG Copenhagen--; BMC *Central Greece*--; Weber--; Gulbenkian 491 (same dies); Jameson--. Good VF, portrait of particularly fine style. \$4750



51. **BOEOTIA, Thebes.** Circa 395-335 BC. AR Stater (12.08 gm). Boeotian shield / Amphora; ΚΛ-ΙΩ across field. R. Hepworth, "The 4th Century BC Magistrate Coinage of the Boiotian Confederacy," *Noμισματικά Χρονικά* 17 (1998), 69; BMC *Central Greece* p. 83, 154; SNG Copenhagen 343. Good VF, small puncture in shield's arm hole. \$495

An Athenian Dekadrachm



52. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 465 BC. AR Dekadrachm (42.69 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet / A-Θ-Ξ, owl standing facing with spread wings, olive-sprig above. Seltman dies A305/P387; Svoronos pl. VIII, 13 (same obverse die). EF, good metal. Very rare.

Price on Request

The historical context of the famous dekadrachm of Athens has been the matter of much debate, and Kraay gives a very good summary of the development of thought on this question (see ACGC, pp. 66-68). The evidence from the 'Dekadrachm Hoard' confirms the picture suggested by Kraay, a rapid evolution from Starr Groups II to V demonstrated by the relative states of wear of the coins with Group II being generally about extremely fine (including the two classes of dekadrachms) and Group V mostly mint state, clearly demonstrating that only a short period elapsed between the former and the latter. The historical key dates are the battle of the river Eurymedon in 467, where the Persian booty was enormous and is attested to have been distributed (Plutarch, *Kimon* 13. 6-8), and the capture of Thasos and its mines in 463/2, when the plunder may be supposed very substantial (Plutarch, *op. cit.* 14. 2). Thus, it is now generally accepted that the dekadrachms must have been struck in the 460s, and it seems clear that such an exceptional and compact issue must have served some special function. The dole of ten drachmae per citizen certified for 483 (by its refusal, Herodotus 7. 144; Plutarch, *Themistocles* 4) may see its later reflection, *pace* Seltman and Wallace, in the actual dekadrachms and didrachms of Starr's Group II.

Approximately thirty-five Athenian dekadrachms are known (including fourteen from the 'Dekadrachm Hoard'), of which about fifteen total are in private holdings. Although not as rare as many other important Greek coins, there has always been an aura around this type, the largest coin of the most important Greek city-state. In 1974, in the auction in Zurich of the Gillet collection (Kunstfreund), an Athens dekadrachm established a record for the most valuable coin ever sold of any type, SFr. 820,000 (about \$330,000 at the exchange rate of the time). The Athens dekadrachm is perhaps the most famous Greek coin.

The dekadrachm offered here is an excellent example, well centered and of good style with little wear. In terms of quality, this is one of the finest specimens in private ownership. Starr (*Athenian Coinage, 480-449 BC*) illustrated all but one of the twelve pieces known before 1980, and the present specimen is clearly superior to all except two. The British Museum specimen, for example, has a disfiguring test cut on the head of Athena. Of the small number of specimens which have surfaced in the two decades since the discovery of the 'Dekadrachm Hoard', this specimen is superior to most, and it is certainly one of the few finest collectable examples.



53. **ATTICA, Athens.** After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.15 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet / AOE, owl standing right; olive branch and crescent behind. SNG Copenhagen 35. Superb EF. \$3300

Starr's dating of the mass issues of archaizing tetradrachms to the Delian League transfer of 454 or to after the Currency Decree of 449 is discredited if recent work on his Groups II to V is valid and the 'Dekadrachm Hoard' is of any historical significance. If Kagan's thesis that the non-Lycian elements in the 'Dekadrachm Hoard' terminate in 465/2 is correct, then the post-Group V Athenian silver coinage derived, at least initially, from the Thracian mines of Thasos and began circa 462.



54. **AEGINA.** Circa 480-457 BC. AR Stater (12.26 gm). Sea-turtle with row of dots on back and across top of carapace / Incuse divided punch of skew pattern. SNG Dewing 1674ff; SNG Deleplace 1522ff. Toned, good VF, obverse well centered. \$1450



55. **SIKYON, Sikyon.** Circa 400-330 BC. AR Stater (12.10 gm). Chimaera walking right; ΣΙ below / Dove flying right within wreath. BMC Peloponnesus p. 45, 106 (same dies); *Traité* pl. CCXI, 22. Good VF, well centered. Rare issue with ΣΙ. \$2500

Sikyon's major output of staters on the Aeginetan weight standard is possibly to be attributed to the local tyrant Euphron, who established a democracy in about 367-365 BC and confiscated private property on a grand scale (Xenophon, *Hellenica* VII, 1, 46). The highly developed late classical style and precision engraving of the issue may be connected to the school of native bronze sculptors, the brothers Lysippos and Lysitratos, active in about 370-315 and famous for producing gods, heroes, portraits and animals. The curious choice as city badge for the obverse of the Chimaera, of Bellerophon, literary a 'she-goat' and teratological being and symbol of complex evil maybe connected with Aigialeia, an ancient name for Sikyon, while the reverse dove alludes to the local cult of Aphrodite.

The Hero Perseus



EL

56. **MYSIA, Kyzikos.** Circa 460-400 BC. EL Stater (15.98 gm). Perseus kneeling right, head left, holding head of Medusa; tunny right below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 162, pl. V, 10; Boston MFA 1548. Good VF, impressive and of strong artistic merit. \$9750

Kyzikos, a major port city on the Black Sea, was one of the earliest minting cities to strike coins, beginning its series of electrum staters and fractions around 600 BC. From the late sixth century until late in the fourth, staters were issued continually, with hundreds of types now known, and it was only with the large issues of Philip and Alexander that the Kyzikene stater was finally displaced.

Gaia on a Lampsakene Stater



AV

57. **MYSIA, Lampsakos.** Circa 370 BC. AV Stater (8.35 gm). Half-length figure of Gaia emerging from the earth, holding grain-ears in her right hand and vine-branch in her left / Forepart of winged horse right, within shallow incuse square. Baldwin 25b, pl. II, 26 = Weber 5096 (this coin); *Traité II* 2533, pl. CLXX, 32 = BMC *Mysia* p. 81, 26, pl. 19, 4 (same obverse die); Head, HN p. 529, fig. 277. Good VF, broad flan, extremely rare. The second known example, and the *only* specimen available to the collector as the other resides in the British Museum.

\$14,500

Ex Gillet and Weber Collections.

One of the few depictions of Gaia on coins, the type of which is similar to vase painting and portrays Gaia as a fertility goddess. On vase paintings and other sculptural art, Gaia is often depicted as a half-length figure emerging from the earth, sometimes shown holding an infant.



58. **TROAS, Alexandria Troas.** Circa 164-135 BC. Æ 21mm (6.63 gm). Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right / AAE-ZAN, lyre; below, mouse standing right; all within olive-wreath. Bellinger A140; SNG Copenhagen 87. Good VF, dark brown patina. \$395



59. IONIA, Smyrna. Mithradates VI. 120-63 BC. Æ 24mm (13.26 gm). Struck 88-85 BC. Diademed head of Mithradates right / ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ, Nike walking right, holding wreath and palm; magistrates ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ and ΦΡΙΞΟΣ. SNG Copenhagen 1206; BMC *Ionia* p. 247, 118. Good VF, brown-black patina. Rare and superb for this issue. \$1200

With this rare bronze issue, probably an obol, Smyrna compliments Mithradates, the legitimate king of Pontos, as the triumphant latter-day Alexander, champion and liberator of Greeks and Orientals alike by also stressing his descent from Achaemenid monarchs such as Cyrus and Darios. The First Mithradatic War broke out in 88 BC when Nikomedes IV of Bithynia, incited by Roman businessmen and senators to whom he was indebted, invaded Pontos. Mithradates found no opposition because of the population's hatred of Roman exploitation and quickly overran Asia Minor; it is reported that on his secret orders 80,000 Italians were killed in one day. As he advanced rapidly west most of the Aegean islands and Greece went over to him, but his advance was checked by Sulla's legions at Chaeronea in Boeotia in 86 and Mithradates was forced to cede to Rome all the territories and cities he had conquered.



60. Teos. Circa 3rd Century BC. AR Hemidrachm (1.39 gm). Griffin seated right / Kantharos; THI above, magistrate ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ. SNG BMC *Ionia* p. 313, 27; Copenhagen 1445. Good VF, hoard patina. \$395

A Samian Tetradrachm



60. IONIA, Islands off. Samos. Circa 380-365 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.77 gm). Facing lion's scalp / Forepart of bull right; branch behind, ΣΑ below; magistrates ΑΚΜΕΩΝ/ΗΓΕΜΟΝΕΩΣ. Barron 152 (A77/P146); McClean 8408 (same dies). EF. \$3750

This important seafaring polis has a long and tumultuous history. After the crucifixion of the Tyrant Plykrates in 522 BC, Samos became part of the Persian Empire and took part in the Ionian Revolt in 499. It was a member of the Delian League in 478/7 when it fought against Persia, but fought on the Persian side at Salamis in 480 and subsequently passed to the Athenian Empire. After the end of Athenian domination, Samos returned to the Persian sphere of influence and became part of an anti-Laconian Symmachy along with Ephesos, Rhodes, Knidos, Iasos, Kyzikos, Lampsakos and Byzantium, which produced silver coins on the prevailing Rhodian weight standard. When in 365 Samos unsuccessfully opposed a Second Athenian League and was conquered by Timotheos, the population was expelled and replaced by an Athenian cleruchy.



61. **CARIA, Knidos.** Circa 465-449 BC. AR Drachm (6.15 gm). Forepart of roaring lion right / Archaic head of Aphrodite right, hair bound with taenia. Cahn 72 (V36/R53); SNG Finland 129 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen 231 (same dies); Boston MFA 1987 (same dies); Jameson 2299 (same dies); McClean 8477 (same dies). Attractively toned, good VF.

\$1650

Very Rare Archaic Stater of Lindos



62. **CARIA, Islands off. Lindos on Rhodes.** Circa 515-475 BC. AR Stater (13.86 gm). Lion's head right with gaping jaws / Square incuse divided by horizontal band. H. Cahn, "Die Archaischen Silberstater von Lindos," *Charites, Herausgegeben von Konrad Schauenburg*, Group E3; SNG Finland 352; SNG von Aulock 2782; Asyut 707. Good VF, choice flan and exceptionally fresh metal. Very rare.

\$4500



63. **CILICIA, Aigaei.** Circa 160-130/20 BC. \AA 21mm (5.94 gm). Turreted head of Tyche right / ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ, bridled horse's head left; countermark: Macedonian helmet within circular incuse. H. Bloesch, "Hellenistic Coins of Aegeae (Cilicia)," *ANSMN* 27 (1982), 34; SNG Levante 1639; SNG France 2283 (no c/m). VF, green patina.

\$165

Rare Date Tyrian Shekel



64. **PHOENICIA, Tyre.** Year 125 (2/1 BC). AR Shekel (14.26 gm). Laureate bust of Melkart right / TYPOYIEP ΑΣ ΚΑΙΑΣΥΛΟΥ, eagle standing left on prow; PKE and club left, palm over shoulder, KP and ΛΛ to right; ♀ below legs. BMC *Phoenicia* p. 248, 196; RPC I 4649. EF. Extremely rare, only one specimen cited in RPC.

\$795

If one accepts the revised chronology concerning Jesus' birthyear, this coin was issued when Jesus was a toddler.



65. PERSIA, Achaemenid Kings. Circa 520-480 BC. AR Siglos (5.29 gm). Persian Great King, crowned, wearing kidaris, in kneeling-running stance right, holding bow and spear, quiver at shoulder / Oblong incuse punch. Carradice Type IIIa, 22-24. VF, well centered.

\$225

Achaemenid sigloi depicting the Persian king in a variety of poses circulated over several hundred years. Carradice relates that the Persians needed coinage (as opposed to bullion silver) only when they were in contact with coin-using peoples, i.e., Greeks. These coins were issued by Xerxes and later rulers, not for payment of their own Persian troops, but for logistical and diplomatic expenses, and for hiring mercenaries to assist in the various European campaigns.



66. Achaemenid Kings. Circa 475-420 BC. AV Daric (8.38 gm). Persian Great King, crowned, wearing kidaris, in kneeling-running stance right, holding bow and spear, quiver at shoulder / Oblong incuse punch. Carradice Type IIIb, 29-31. EF, well struck.

\$2950



67. Achaemenid Kings. Circa 375-340 BC. AR Siglos (5.39 gm). Persian Great King, crowned, wearing kidaris decorated with three large annulets, in kneeling-running stance right, holding bow and dagger, quiver at shoulder / Oblong incuse punch. Carradice Type IV, 48-49. Good VF, detailed portrait.

\$225



68. EGYPT, Ptolemaic Kings. Ptolemy II Philadelphos. 285-246 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.74 gm). Struck 253-246 BC. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II right; Θ behind / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopiae bound with fillet. Svoronos 460; H.A. Troxell, "Arsinoe's non-era," ANSMN 28 (1983), pl. 6, 3 (same obverse die); SNG Copenhagen 134. Good VF, underlying luster.

\$6750



69. Ptolemy II Philadelphos. 285-246 BC. Æ 27mm (16.87 gm). Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; shield to left. Svoronos 610; SNG Copenhagen 114. Nice VF, green-brown patina.

\$165

Last of the Ptolemaic Four-Busts Gold Oktadrachms



AV

70. **Ptolemy V Epiphanes.** 205-180 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.66 gm). ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ, jugate busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II, diademed and draped; & in left field; dotted border / ΘΕΩΝ, jugate busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I; spearpoint behind; dotted border. Svoronos 1248, pl. XLI, 2-3; SNG Copenhagen--; BMC *Ptolemaic Kings* p. 40, 9, pl. VII, 6. Good VF. Extremely rare -- Svoronos recorded only five examples. This is the last and rarest issue of the four-busts oktadrachms, and is perhaps the only specimen held privately. \$13,750

ORIENTAL GREEK



71. **PARTHIA, Kings of. Mithradates II.** 123-88 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.04 gm). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed bust left / ΑΡΣ-ΑΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ [ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ], archer seated right on omphalos, holding bow in right hand; palm in outer right field. Sellwood 24.3; Shore 66. EF, bold hellenistic portrait, choice metal. \$1300

ROMAN PROVINCIAL



72. **SPAIN, Caesaraugusta. Augustus.** 27 BC-14 AD. Æ As (13.40 gm). Q. Lutatius and M. Fabius, duoviri. Struck circa 19 BC. AVGSTVS DIVI F, head right, wearing oak-wreath / CAESAR AVGSTA, Q LVTATIO M FABIO, II VIR, veiled priest plowing with team right. RPC I 305; Burgos 220. EF, dark brown patina. Very attractive. \$875

Ex Leo Benz Collection (Lanz Auktion 94, 22 November 1999), lot 121; Sternberg Auktion XIII (17-18 November 1983), lot 562.



73. **MOESIA, Marcianopolis. Elagabalus.** 218-222 AD. \AA 26mm (12.27 gm). Julius Antoninus Seleucus, magistrate. AVT K M AVPEAI ANTQNEINOC, laureate head right / VII IOVΛ ANT CEAEVKOV MAPKIANOΠΟΙΟΛΙΤ, ΩΝ in exergue, Hera standing left, holding patra and sceptre. AMNG p. 253, 813. EF, superb green patina. \$650



74. **THRACE, Byzantium. Commodus.** 180-192 AD. \AA 31mm (17.29 gm). AYT K Λ AYP KOMOΔOC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΟCΘΕ-NOYC BYZANTIΩN, crested Corinthian helmet with cheek guards right; the front of the crest is an eagle's head. Mionnet suppl. II, p. 252, 289; BMC Thrace--; cf. SNG Copenhagen 509. Good VF, dark green and brown patina, choice surfaces. Very rare. \$2250



75. **BITHYNIA, Nicaea. Cladius.** 41-54 AD. \AA 32mm (23.34 gm). L. Mindius Balbus, proconsul. Struck 48/9 AD. TI KLAUDIOS KAISAR SEBASTOS GERMANIKOS, laureate head left / A MINDIOΣ/ΒΑΛΒΟΣ AN/ΘΥΠΑΤΟΣ in three lines over NEIKAIA monogram; all within wreath. RPC I 2043; SNG von Aulock 7011. VF, dark green patina with light earthen encrustations, scratches in reverse field. Rare, only three specimens recorded in RPC. \$750

This important Bithynian city, modern Iznik, was founded by Antigonos Monophtalmos ("One-Eyed") as Antigoneia and renamed Nicaea by Lysimachos in honor of his first wife. It profited from its location on a main road to central Asia Minor, but had to contend with the bitter rivalry with its neighbor Nicomedia. It was known for its perfect square layout, and much information on its social conditions has come down to us from Pliny the Elder and Dio Cocceianus. Constantine the Great chose Nicaea for the first Christian ecumenical council in AD 325, when the Nicene Creed was formulated.

Antinous, Favorite of Hadrian



76. **Tion. Antinous, favorite of Hadrian.** Died 130 AD. \varnothing 36mm (38.55 gm). ANTINOI ΗΡΩΙ, draped bust left / TIANOI, Antinous, draped, seated right on panther, holding thyrsos over shoulder. Blum, "Numismatique D'Antinoos," JIAN (1914), pl. III, 8; Hunterian p. 257, 1. VF, brown patina. \$7500

The melancholy and pathetic Antinous was the sensually beautiful Bithynian youth and male *eromenos* of Hadrian, the *erastes* of this pederastic relationship and the most intellectual and cultivated of all emperors. He died in Egypt in October AD 130 at about the age of twenty either by falling and drowning in the Nile, as Hadrian declared, or because he was offered as a sacrifice, which is quite possible for Hadrian was very interested in Greek mysticism, the occult and after life. Hadrian built a city in the place where he had died, naming it after him, Antinoöpolis and making him patron of that city while assimilating Antinous to the Egyptian god Osiris. It was a popular cult with a "mystery play," the Passion of Antinous, in which ceremonial dances and moving images represented his death and resurrection.

To the great pleasure of Hadrian, many Greeks cities also deified Antinous and several struck commemorative coins representing Antinous variously as Dionysos as at Tion, or Hermes at his native Bithynium and at may other mints from the Peloponnese to Egypt. Statues and busts of Antinous were commissioned in almost every city of the Empire.

Theodor Birt, in Roman Portraits, perceptively observed of the image of this personification of 'Greek Love': "Antinous' face expresses the eternal sorrow for youth which passes, beauty which fades, and perfection which died at last."

Attractive Representation of Dionysos



77. **CILICIA, Hierapolis-Castabala. Septimius Severus.** 193-211 AD. \varnothing 31mm (17.63 gm). I-ΕΡΟΠΟΙ-TWN ΚΑΚΤΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ, wreathed bust of Dionysos right; grapes before / AYT KAI Λ ΣΕΠ ΚΕΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΙΕΡ CE, Septimius Severus standing left, holding Nike on globe and sceptre. SNG Levante 1589; SNG France 2239. Good VF, black patina with light earthen encrustation. \$750

Interestingly, the references describe the side of this coin with the impression from the punch die (i.e., Septimius Severus) as the obverse; the legend placement is the opposite of what we have come to expect for the obverse and reverse of a typical coin.



78. CAPPADOCIA, Caesarea. Nero. 54-68 AD. AR Hemidrachm (1.72 gm). NERO CLAVD DIVI CLAVD F CAESAR AVG GERMANI, laureate head right / Victory seated right on globe. RPC I 3645; Sydenham 82. Choice EF. \$595



79. PHOENICIA, Berytus. Augustus. 27 BC-14 AD. Æ 19mm (6.86 gm). CAESAR, laureate head right / Dolphin entwined around trident. RPC I 4536 (8 specimens cited); J. Rouvier, "Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie," JIAN (1900), p. 277, 486; BMC *Phoenicia* p. 58, 47-48 var. (head left). Choice VF, nice dark green patina. Very Rare. \$295



80. Berytus. Claudius. 41-54 AD. Æ 24mm (14.95 gm). [TI CLAVDIVS] CAESAR AVG GERM IMP, bare head right / COL IVL, Claudius, veiled as founder, plowing right with two oxen. RPC I 4545; J. Rouvier, "Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie," JIAN (1900), p. 282, 507; BMC *Phoenicia* p. 62, 69-71. EF, black patina with earthen highlights. \$295



81. Berytus. Hadrian. 117-138 AD. Æ 23mm (10.47 gm). IMP CAES TRAI HADRIANVS AVG P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / COL/BER in two lines between two aquilae; all within laurel wreath. SNG Copenhagen 100; J. Rouvier, "Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie," JIAN (1900), p. 288, 532; BMC *Phoenicia* p. 66, 93-101. EF, two-tone green patina. \$265



82. Berytus. Caracalla. 198-217 AD. Æ 22mm (11.68 gm). IMP M AVR -EL ANT AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / C[O]L [A]N T BER, Poseidon standing left, holding dolphin and trident. J. Rouvier, "Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie," JIAN (1900), p. 295, 562; BMC *Phoenicia* p. 73, 142; SNG Copenhagen 109 var. Good VF, choice earthen patina. \$265

ROMAN REPUBLICAN



83. **L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi.** 90 BC. AR Denarius (3.75 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right; trident behind, q before / Horseman galloping right, carrying palm; L PISO FRVGI, trident above, O below. Crawford 340/1; Sydenham 669a; Calpurnia 11. Toned EF. \$275



84. **Q. Fufius Calenus and Mucius Cordus.** 68 BC. AR Serrate Denarius (4.04 gm). HO left, VIRT right, KALENI below, jugate heads of Honos (laureate) and Virtus (helmeted) right / ITAL left, RO right, CORDI in exergue, Italia standing right and Roma standing left, hand in hand; Italia holding cornucopiae and Roma with foot on globe and holding sceptre; winged caduceus behind Italia. Crawford 403/1; Sydenham 797; Fufia 1. Toned EF. \$695



85. **L. Roscius Fabatus.** 59 BC. AR Serrate Denarius (4.07 gm). Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat's skin; animal head behind / Female standing right, feeding serpent; animal head behind, [FA]BA[TI] in exergue. Crawford 412/1 (Symbols 131); Sydenham 915; Roscia 3. Toned EF. \$275

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL



86. **L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus.** 49 BC. AR Denarius (3.98 gm). Apollonia in Illyricum mint. L LENT C MARC COS, head of Apollo right / Jupiter standing right holding thunderbolt and eagle; star and Q to left, altar to right. Crawford 445/2; Sear, CRI 5; Sydenham 1030; Cornelia 65. Lightly toned, good VF. Scarce. \$395



87. **Julius Caesar.** 47-46 BC. AR Denarius (3.91 gm). Mint in Africa. Diademed head of Venus right / CAESAR, Aeneas walking left, carrying Anchises and palladium. Crawford 458/1; Sear, CRI 55; Sydenham 1013; RSC 12. Toned EF. \$595

Caesar proclaimed his ancestral lineage from the Trojan hero Aeneas, and through him to the goddess Venus. The reverse of this coin shows Aeneas in his moment of flight from the burning ruins of Troy, carrying both his father and the embodiment of Athena's protection of that city, the palladium, to safety.



88. Cn. Domitius L.f. Ahenobarbus. 41 BC. AR Denarius (3.94 gm). AHENOBAR, bare head of L. Ahenobarbus right / CN DOMITIVS IMP, trophy on prow right. Crawford 519/2; Sear, CRI 339; Lahusen pl. 85, 10 (same obverse die); Sydenham 1177; BMCRR (East) 94; Domitia 21. EF, lightly toned. Rare! \$3750

Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachf. Auktion 330 (24-26 April 1991), lot 1048 [cover coin]; Frank Sternberg Auktion XIII (17-18 November 1983), lot 520.

Cn. Domitius L.f. Ahenobarbus was the son of the consul of 54 BC and member of the Pompeian party like his father. He was pardoned by Caesar in 46 BC, and after Caesar's assassination followed Brutus to Macedonia as he was among those condemned under the *Lex Pedia*. He won a decisive naval victory during the first battle of Philippi, and after the deaths of Brutus and Cassius, he became a pirate. In 40 BC, he was reconciled to Mark Antony, who made him governor of Bithynia, but deserted to Octavian just before the battle of Actium and died soon thereafter.

ROMAN IMPERIAL



89. Agrippa. Died 12 BC. Æ As (11.13 gm). Struck under Gaius Caligula, 37-41 AD. M AGRIPPA L F COS III, head left, wearing rostral crown / SC across field, Neptune standing left, holding small dolphin and trident. RIC 58 (Gaius); BMCRE 161 (Tiberius); BN 77; Cohen 3. EF, choice green-brown patina. \$1450

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa was Augustus' right-hand man, a close friend whose political and military skills made straight the path to power. Although of humble birth and a social class below that of Augustus, Agrippa was showered with honors and held many important military commands and offices. In 21 BC, Augustus gave his daughter Julia in marriage to Agrippa, clearly marking him as the chosen heir, and in 17 Augustus adopted Agrippa to ensure a smooth succession. Agrippa's prominence in political affairs was emphasized in 13 when two of the three moneyers included him on their coin types. He died untimely the following year, forcing Augustus to reluctantly name Tiberius as his successor.

Agrippa's daughter, Agrippina the elder, later married Germanicus and bore him several children, including the future emperor Gaius, nicknamed Caligula, who honored his maternal grandfather by striking this handsome copper coin with his portrait. The reverse image of Neptune recalls Agrippa's role as admiral at the naval battle of Actium.



90. **Tiberius.** 14-37 AD. AV Aureus (7.86 gm). Lugdunum mint. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax) seated right, holding olive-branch and long vertical sceptre; ornate legs to chair. RIC I 29; BMCRE 46; BN 26; Cohen 15. Near EF. \$3300

Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not? Shall we give, or shall we not give? But he, knowing their hypocrisy, said unto them, Why tempt ye me? Bring me a penny [denarius], that I may see it. And they brought it. And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? And they said unto Him, Caesar's. And Jesus, answering, said unto them, Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's.

Mark 12:14-17

The exact meaning of Jesus' cryptic remark has been debated for twenty centuries. However, as Tiberius was the reigning Caesar, the denarius of Tiberius is widely thought to be the coin held by Jesus Christ when he uttered these immortal words. This is the famous 'Tribute Penny' in gold.



91. **Claudius.** 41-54 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (11.37 gm). Struck 41-42 AD(?). Ephesus mint. TI CLAVD CAES AVG, bare head of Claudius left / DIAN EPHE across field, statue of Diana of Ephesus standing facing within a tetrastyle temple. RIC I 118; BMCRE 229; RPC I 2222; RSC 30. Lightly toned EF. \$8750



92. **Claudius.** 41-54 AD. Æ As (12.65 gm). Struck 50-54 AD. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, bare head left / SC across field, Minerva advancing right, wielding javelin and holding shield. RIC I 116; BMCRE 206; Cohen 84. Good VF. \$975



93. **Otho.** 69 AD. AR Denarius (3.48 gm). IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head right / SECVR-I-TAS PR, Securitas standing left, holding wreath and sceptre. RIC I 8; BMCRE 18; BN 10; RSC 17. EF, dies of the finest style. \$5500



94. **Vespasian.** 69-79 AD. AV Aureus (7.20 gm). Struck 70-72 AD. IMP CAES VES-P AVG P M, laureate head right / VIC AVG across field, Victory standing right on globe, holding wreath and palm. RIC II 41; BMCRE 63; Cohen 583. Good VF. \$3750

This Victory type, struck early in Vespasian's reign, commemorates the defeat of the Jewish Revolt.



95. **Domitian, as Caesar.** 76 AD. AR Denarius (3.33 gm). CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head right / COS IIII, Pegasus standing right. RIC II 238 (Vespasian); BMCRE 193 (Vespasian); BN 169; RSC 47. Lustrous, superb EF. \$1200



96. **Domitian.** 81-96 AD. AR Denarius (3.41 gm). Struck 87 AD. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VII, laureate head right / IMP XIII COS XIII CENS P P P, Minerva standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; at feet, shield resting against her. RIC II 109; BMCRE 119; RSC 234. Choice EF. \$675



97. **Nerva.** 96-98 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (10.60 gm). Struck 98 AD. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR POT P P COS III, laureate head right / COM ASI, female standing facing on right, holding cornucopiae and crowning Nerva who is standing on left, within distyle temple; ROMA ET AVG inscribed on entablature. RIC II--; BMCRE 79; RSC 14a. Toned, nice VF. \$1600



98. **Nerva.** 96-98 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (10.50 gm). Struck 98 AD. IMP NERVA CAES AVG GERM P M TR POT P P, laureate head right / COS IIII, cultus statue within distyle temple of Diana of Perga; DIANA PERG inscribed on entablature. RIC II--; BMCRE--; RSC 53b corr. Toned, nice VF. \$975



99. **Trajan.** 98-117 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (10.93 gm). Struck 98/9 AD. IMP CAES NERVA TRAI AN AVG GERM P M, laureate head right / TR POT COS II, legionary eagle between two standards. RIC II 719; BMCRE p. 146, *; RSC 608. EF. \$1250



100. **Trajan.** 98-117 AD. AR Denarius (3.34 gm). Struck 100 AD. IMP CAES NERVA TRAI AN AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III P P, Vesta seated left, holding patena and torch. RIC II 40; BMCRE 60; RSC 214. Superb EF. \$495



101. **Trajan.** 98-117 AD. AR Denarius (3.28 gm). Struck 102 AD. IMP CAES NERVA TRAI AN AVG GERM, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / P M TR P COS IIII P P, Victory standing right on prow terminating in serpent, holding wreath and palm. RIC II 59; BMCRE 106; RSC 241a. Superb EF. \$495

Trajan's Dacian Campaign



102. **Trajan.** 98-117 AD. Æ Sestertius (25.84 gm). Struck 106 AD. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, S C low across field, Victory standing right, left foot on helmet, fastening shield inscribed VIC/DAC in two lines to palm tree. RIC II 527; BMCRE 812; Hill 252; Cohen 452. EF, dark green patina. \$3750

The two decades of Trajan's reign were filled with military conquests and glory, and the emperor made no secret of his ambition to emulate the great conquerors of the past, Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great. In later times the period of his rule was looked back upon as a golden age, the mid-third century emperor Decius even assuming the name of Trajan on his accession in the vain hope of reviving past glories at a time of crisis. For the last time in her history Rome added to her empire by military conquest. The kingdom of Dacia, north of the Danube, was annexed as a province in 106 following the defeat and death of King Decebalus. This achievement was commemorated by a series of coin types, such as by this magnificent sestertius portraying the goddess Victory dedicating a shield to commemorate the conquest. The territories north of the Danube were eventually abandoned by Aurelian around 270 following the great Gothic invasions of the mid-third century.



AV

103. **Antoninus Pius.** 138-161 AD. AV Aureus (7.24 gm). Struck 153/4 AD. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P XVII, laureate head right / CO-S IIII, Antoninus standing left, holding globe and scroll. RIC III 233b; BMCRE 813; Cohen 312. EF. \$3750



104. Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus. AV Aureus (7.23 gm). Struck circa 161-164 AD. LVCIL-AE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust right / V-E-NVS, Venus standing left, holding apple in right hand and sceptre in left. RIC III 783 (Aurelius); BMCRE 320 (Aurelius); Szaivert, MIR 18, Lu16; Cohen 69. EF. \$6750

Although there have been several reverse dies noted, all of the aurei of this type seem to share a single obverse die.

Elagabalus' Vestal Virgin



105. Aquilia Severa, second wife of Elagabalus. 221 AD. Æ As (9.41 gm). IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG, draped bust right / CONCORDIA, Concordia standing left, holding patera over altar and double cornucopiae; star in left field. RIC IV 394 (Elagabalus); BMCRE 436 (Elagabalus); Cohen 3. Good VF, red-brown patina, scattered reverse porosity. Very rare.

\$2400

Elagabalus' greatest affront to the Romans was his marriage in 220 to the Vestal virgin, Aquilia Severa, following his repudiation of his first wife, Julia Paula. The Vestals were under a solemn vow of chastity, but Elagabalus defended his behavior in a letter to the Senate arguing that a child begotten of the high priest of Elah-Gabal by a priestess of Vesta could be little short of divine (however, he betrayed his true motive when he added that he was in love with her). She was, it seems, the one woman able to overcome his distaste for the opposite sex. But the Roman historian Dio spoke for established opinion when he described the violation of a Vestal as an act "for which he [Elagabalus] ought to have been publicly scourged, thrown into jail and put to death." The indignation aroused was such that the emperor was forced to yield and Aquilia had to retire after only a brief period as empress. However, Elagabalus again returned to her the following year after having divorced her successor, Annia Faustina. On this occasion, however, there was no outcry as Aquilia's earlier escapade had deprived her of Vestal status.



106. Gordian III. 238-244 AD. Æ Sestertius (19.82 gm). Struck 242 AD. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / P M TR P V COS II P P, S C in exergue, Apollo seated left, holding branch and leaning elbow on lyre. RIC IV 303a; Cohen 262. Good VF, brown patina. \$245



107. Philip II, as Caesar. 244-246 AD. Æ As (10.52 gm). M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, bare headed and draped bust right, seen from behind / PRINCIPI IVVENT, S C across field, Philip standing left, holding globe and reversed spear. RIC IV 256b; Cohen 50. Near EF, brown patina.

\$795



108. Gallienus. 253-268 AD. Æ Sestertius (16.82 gm). Sole reign, struck 260-268 AD. IMP GALLIENVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / P[A]X AVG, S C across field, Pax standing left, holding branch and sceptre. RIC V pt. 1, 391; Cohen 733 var. (legend). Good VF, green patina.

\$895

Ex Italo Vecchi Auction I (1-2 February 1996), lot 722.



109. Carinus, as Caesar. 282-283 AD. Antoninianus (2.93 gm). Lugdunum mint. CARINVS NOBIL CAES, radiate and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield / SAECVLI FELICITAS, Carinus standing right; holding spear and globe; D in right field. RIC V pt. 2, 152; Cohen 115. EF, red-brown patina. Scarce bust type.

\$225



110. Carausius. 287-293 AD. Æ Antoninianus (4.44 gm). Uncertain mint. IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / PAX AVG, Pax standing left, holding olive branch and vertical sceptre; S-P. RIC V pt. 2, 475. Superb EF, glossy brown patina, sharp strike.

\$495



111. **Galerius, as Caesar.** Circa 300-305 AD. AE Follis (11.67 gm). London mint. MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES, laureate and cuirassed bust right / GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI, Genius standing left, holding patera and cornucopiae. RIC VI 15. EF, brown patina. \$225

Two Constantinian Rarities



112. **Constantine I.** 307-337 AD. AR Half Siliqua (1.24 gm). Struck 310-313 AD. Trier mint. IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with four turrets; PTR. RIC VI 828; RSC 707b. Toned EF. Rare. \$1650



AV

113. **Constantine I.** 307-337 AD. AV Solidus (4.49 gm). Struck 316 AD. Trier mint. CONSTANTI-NVS P F AVG, laureate head right / VOTA PVBLICA, Constantine, wearing tunic, standing facing between turreted figure of Republic, to left, and Pax, to right, both turned toward Constantine, each offering a wreath; PTR. Cf. RIC VII 89; cf. Depeyrot 22/9; Alföldi--. Choice EF. Apparently unpublished and unique! \$16,500

This unlisted variety was struck on the occasion of Constantine's *decennalia*, his first ten years of rule, in the Spring of 316 immediately before his departure from the city to prepare for battle against Licinius. The allegorical significance of the personifications on the reverse is the anticipation of the coming storm and the hint of the better times that will follow.

The First Christian Emperor



114. Constantine I. 307-337 AD. AV Medallion of 1 1/2 Solidi (6.83 gm). Struck 327 AD. Thessalonica mint. Diademed head right, looking upward / GLORIA CONS-TANTINI AVG, Constantine walking right, holding spear and trophy; captive seated on either side; SMTS. RIC VII 163 var. (diadem); Bastien, *Donativa* p. 79, c; Alföldi 168, pl. 13, 198; Gnechi 23, pl. 7, 5; Toynbee pl. VI, 3. EF, very rare and impressive. \$17,500

Constantine's upward gaze, so apt for the first Christian emperor, iconographically derives from Alexander the Great's portraiture. Eusebius refers to this attribute on various of Constantine's gold coins, indicating it as a posture of prayer to God.

A Gold Medallion of Constantius II



115. Constantius II, as Caesar. 327 AD. AV Medallion of 1 1/2 Solidi (6.59 gm). Nicomedia mint. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS CON-STANTI CAES, Constantius walking right, holding spear and trophy; captive seated on either side; SMN. RIC VII 135; Bastien, *Donativa* p. 80, c; Alföldi 686, pl. 13, 198; Gnechi p. 33, 49, pl. 7, 5; Toynbee pl. VI, 4 var. (officina); Cohen 321. EF, very rare. \$17,500



116. Constantinopolis. 337-340 AD. \textsterling 32mm Medallion (25.86 gm). CONSTANTI-NOPO-LIS, bust of Constantinopolis right, wearing laureate crested Corinthian helmet, draped and wearing a necklace, holding sceptre over right shoulder / VIC-TO-RIA AVG, Constantinopolis, winged and turreted, seated left, holding branch and cornucopiae, left foot on prow. RIC VII 303; RIC VIII 362; J.P.C. Kent, "Urbs Roma and Constantinopolis Medallions at the mint of Rome" in *Scripta Nummaria Romana. Essays Presented to Humphrey Sutherland*, p. 109, 13; Gnechi 4, pl. 131, 8. Nice VF, green patina. Very rare. \$4500

Constantine formally dedicated his new capital city of Constantinople on May 11, 330 and immediately commenced the issue of a reformed and considerably reduced 'centenionalis' coinage, with the type of GLORIA EXERCITVS for the imperial family, and special types of VRBS ROMA and CONSTANTINOPOLIS for the imperial cities. In addition to the regular coinage, he (and subsequently his sons) issued a series of medallions that often paralleled the motifs of the coins, including this impressive medallion which depicts the personification of the new capital on both the obverse and reverse. Interestingly, the site that Constantine chose for his new city, Byzantium, was also the site of a decisive naval victory against the forces of Licinius, and all the early imagery of Constantinopolis relates to the theme of victory at sea. Thus, when the dedication inspired the issue of a commemorative coinage, Constantinople was typified by a sceptred and armed figure of Victory, her foot upon a prow. Constantinopolis was thus regal as well as victorious from her beginning.

It should be noted that the obverse of this medallion shares its die with another medallion issued at about the same time, the reverse of which is nearly identical except that Constantinopolis is being crowned by Victory (Gnechi 12). The reverse die was subsequently used for a medallion in the name of Constantius II (Gnechi 18).



117. Vetranio. 350 AD. \textsterling Centenionalis (5.07 gm). Siscia mint. D N VETRA-NIO P F AVG, laurate, draped and cuirassed bust right; A behind, star before / HOC SIG-NO VICTOR ERIS, Vetranio standing left, holding standard with christogram on banner and spear, being crowned by Victory; A/•BSIS•. RIC VIII 287; LRBC 1174. EF, dark brown patina.

\$695

Following the overthrow and death of Constans early in 350 AD his successor, the usurper Magnentius, was prevented from extending his rule any further east than Italy by the elevation of a rival emperor, the elderly general Vetranio, by the army of Illyricum (March 1). Throughout his brief rule Vetranio steadfastly maintained that he was acting solely in the interests of the ruling dynasty and that he had no personal imperial ambitions. The truth of this claim was ultimately proven by his abdication in the presence of the eastern emperor Constantius II after a reign of less than ten months (December 25). The ex-emperor then retired from public life and lived out his remaining years on an estate at Prusa in Bithynia granted to him by the grateful Constantius. The coinage of Vetranio was all produced at the Balkan mints of Siscia and Thessalonica and substantial issues were made in the name of his eastern 'colleague' Constantius. This coin's reverse legend, *Hoc signo victor eris* ('by this sign you shall conquer'), refers to the divinely inspired vision of Constantine the Great before the Battle of the Milvian Bridge, and thus alludes to Vetranio's loyalty to Constantius II.



118. **Flavius Victor.** 387-388 AD. Æ 13mm (1.37 gm). Aquileia mint. D N FL VIC-TOR P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / SPES RO-MANORVM, camp-gate with two turrets, star above; SMAQP. RIC IX 55b; LRBC 1004. EF. \$895



119. **Theodosius I.** 379-395 AD. AV Solidus (4.43 gm). Struck 382/3 AD. Constantinople mint. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCOR-DIA AVGGG, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, holding sceptre and globe, resting right foot on prow; I/CONO. RIC IX 45d.9; Depyrot 33/3. Choice EF.

\$1650

Very Rare Tremissis of Eugenius



120. **Eugenius.** 392-394 AD. AV Tremissis (1.45 gm). Trier mint. D N EVGENI-VS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm; T-R/COM. RIC IX 103; Depyrot 55/2. EF, slightly double-struck. Very Rare.

\$4750

Eugenius was a former teacher of rhetoric and an official in the court of Valentinian II when that young emperor's suicide left the throne empty. The Frankish generalissimo Arbogast, who held real power, selected Eugenius as his docile puppet and raised him to the purple. Although nominally a Christian, Eugenius' academic background caused pagans to flock to his support. The eastern emperor Theodosius I, a zealous Christian, could not let this bid for power go unchallenged, and marched his army westward. Arbogast and Eugenius met him at the battle of Frigidus in northern Italy; the western legions marched under standards that included pagan symbols such as the thunderbolt of Jupiter. But the old gods could not help them: Theodosius emerged victorious after a hard-fought battle. Arbogast fell on his sword; Eugenius was captured and put to death. Frigidus was the last stand of Roman paganism.



AV

121. Aelia Eudoxia, wife of Arcadius. AV Solidus (4.47 gm). Struck circa 402/3 AD. Constantinople mint. AEL EVDO-XIA AVG, rosette-diademed and draped bust right; *manus Dei* crowning her from above / SALVS REI-PVBLICAE, Victory seated on cuirass right, inscribing Christogram onto shield resting on knee; CONOB. RIC X 28; DOCLR--; Deypeyrot 55/5. Good VF. Very rare.

\$2750

The wife of the ineffectual Arcadius, Eudoxia wielded considerable influence over her weak husband and virtually ruled in his stead. She was not liked by many, especially the patriarch of Constantinople, St. John Chrysostom, who condemned her as a hedonist and compared her to Jezebel, the supreme villainess of the Bible.

BYZANTINE



122. Anastasius. 491-518 AD. Æ Nummus (0.80 gm). Pre-reform, struck 491-498 AD. Constantinople mint. Diademed bust right / Monogram of Anastasius in wreath. DOC I 15 var.; MIB 40; BN 1-10; SB 13. Nice VF, exceptional for issue.

\$275



AV

123. Justinian I. 527-565 AD. AV Solidus (4.43 gm). Struck 545-565 AD. Constantinople mint. D N IVSTINI-ANVS P P AVG, helmeted facing bust, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVGGG, Angel standing facing, holding rho-headed cross and globus cruciger; * A/CONOB. DOC I 9a; MIB 7; BN 10-13, 15-21; SB 140. Near EF.

\$295

A Byzantine Rarity



124. Justinian I. 527-565 AD. AR Light Miliarense (4.32 gm). Struck 527-538 AD. Constantinople mint. D N IVSTINI-ANVS P P AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust left / GLORIA R-OMANORVM, Justinian, nimbase, standing facing, head left, right hand raised and holding globe in left hand; star in right field; COB. DOC I 26; MIB 47; BN—; SB 154. Lightly toned EF. Very Rare. \$5000

Ex The William J. Conte Collection of Byzantine Coins (Baldwin's Coin Auction No. 2, 10 May 1994), lot 34.

WORLD



125. AXUM, Kings of. Aphilas. Early 3rd Century AD. AV 8 mm 'Unit' (0.34 gm). Bust right, wearing headcloth; to right, disc and crescent / ΑΦΙΛΑΚ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ in four lines. BMC Axumite 10-11; Munro-Hay 8; Anzani 4. Good VF. \$795



126. Ousanas. Circa 320-325 AD. AR 15mm 'Unit' (1.37 gm). OYC-ANA, draped bust right / BAC-IAEI, draped bust right. BMC Axumite 43-51; Munro-Hay 33. Toned VF, nice for issue. \$475



127. CRUSADERS, Knights of Malta. Grandmaster Jean de la Valette-Parisot. 1557-1568. AV Zecchino (3.40 gm). DA. MICHI. VIRTVT CONTRA HOSTES TVO, Christ standing facing, within mandorla; nine stars around / F. IOANNES DE V/A/L/L/E/T/E, M/I/+; doge kneeling before St. Mark holding a banner. Scarfèa, *Imitazioni* 353; Ives pl. X. Good VF. Rare. \$795



128. **Knights of the Order of St. John on Rhodes. Grandmaster Juan Fernandez de Heredia.** 1376-1396. AR Gigliato (3.86 gm). + F IOHES FERAD : D : GRA m[AGR] OS, knight kneeling left before cross; G below arms / + OSPTAL : S. IOHIS IRLMI Q RODI ; floriate cross. Cf. Metcalf 857; cf. Kastner 3, 1068ff. Good VF, nice example. \$265



129. **FRANCE, Carolingian. Pipin I or II of Aquitaine.** 817-838 or 839-852. AR Obole (0.75 gm). Melle mint. Pippinus Rex monogram / + METTVLO, cross. Depeyrot 618 (586) corr.; M&G 608; MEC 815; Poey d'Avant LII, 13; Prou 691. Lightly toned, good VF. \$365



130. **Time of Charles the Bald to Louis II.** Circa 840-879. AR Obole (0.72 gm). Orléans mint. + GRA-TIA D-I REX (retrograde), Karolus Rex monogram / + AVRELIANIS CIVITAS, cross. Depeyrot 729 (693); M&G 949; Prou 519. Toned, good VF. Scarce, only sixteen specimens cited by Depeyrot. \$245



131. **Charles the Bald.** 843-877. AR Denier (1.66 gm). Indeterminate mint. + CARLVS REX FR, cross with pellet in each angle / + XRISTIANA RELIGIO, temple. M&G 1159; MEC 846-849; Prou 1062. Toned VF. \$225



132. **Charles the Bald.** 843-877. AR Denier (1.59 gm). Nevers mint. + CARLVS IMP AVG, cross / + nEVERNIS CIVIT, Karolus monogram. M&G 1464; Prou 596; Poey d'Avant XXXXVI, 7. Toned VF. \$245



133. FRANCE. Philip IV le Bel. 1285-1314. AR Gros Tournois (4.14 gm). Struck 1285-1290. + BNDICTV: SIT: nOmE: DNI: nRI: DEI: IhV XPI, + PHILIPPVS. REX, short cross / + TVRONVS. CIVIS, châtel tournois; floral border of twelve embedded lis. DeMey 56; Duplessy 213; Ciani 201. Toned EF. \$165



134. Charles V. 1364-1380. AR Blanc au K (2.43 gm). Indeterminate mint. DEI: GRACIA, crowned K, lis either side; border of twelve lis / + BnDICTV: SIT: nOmE: DnI: nRI: DEI: IhV: XPI, FRANCORV: REX, short cross. Roberts 3351; Duplessy 363; Ciani 471. Toned VF. \$165

The conventional use of the royal initial as the primary type on French coinage began with this issue and persisted through the reign of Henry IV, 1589-1610.



135. Charles VI. 1380-1422. AV Ecu d'or (3.57 gm). Seventh issue, 1420. Saint-André de Villeneuve-lès-Avignon mint, under the Dauphin Charles as Regent. + KAROLVS : DEI : GRACIA : FRACORVm : REX, crowned arms; annulets below the 18th and 26th letters / + XPC' * VINCIT * XPC' * REGNAT * XPC' * INPERAT, ornate cross with star in center, within quadrilobe; annulets below the 18th and 26th letters. Duplessy 369F; Lafaurie 401a. Good VF. \$495



136. Charles VI. 1380-1422. AR Blanc Guénar (3.16 gm). Second issue, 1389-1405. Limoges mint. + KAROLVS : FRANCORV : REX, arms of France; point below 10th letter / + SIT : nOmE : DnI : BENEDICTV, cross with crowns and lis in opposite angles; point below 10th letter. Duplessey 377A; Lafaurie 381a; Ciani 507. Toned, good VF. \$165



137. **Charles VI.** 1380-1422. AR Blanc Guénar (3.01 gm). Second issue, 1411-1419. Paris mint. + KAROLVS : FRANCORV : REX, arms of France; point below initial cross / + SIT : nOmE : DnI : BEneEDICTV, cross with crowns and lis in opposite angles; point below initial cross. Duplessey 377C; Roberts 2981; Lafaurie 381c; Ciani 509. Toned, good VF. \$165



138. **FRANCE, Feudal. Brittany. Jean V.** 1399-1442. AR Blanc à la targe (2.95 gm). Rennes mint. + IOhAnNES: BRITORV: DVX: R, arms ornamented with eight ermines / + SIT: nOmE: DnI: BEneEDICTV, cross échancré. Cf. Poey d'Avant 1100; Boudeau 133; De Mey 360. Toned, good VF. \$225



139. **Marseille. Alfonso II of Aragon.** 1196-1209. AR Denier (0.78 gm). + REX ARAGONE, crowned head left / PO-VI-NC-IA, cross pattée with three pellets at each bar's end. Boudeau 807. Toned VF. \$135



140. **Bishopric of Metz. Thierry V von Boppert.** 1365-1384. AR Gros (3.27 gm). ThEODC'. EPS'. mETE', bishop standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding crozier / BHDICTV'. SIT: nOmE'. DHT. nRI'. IhV'. XPI', GRO-SVS mE-TES, long cross. Saurma 1881/913; Boudeau 1641. Toned EF. \$295



141. **Bishopric of Metz. Civic issue.** 14th-16th century. AR Gros (3.01 gm). S'. STEPh'. P ROTHo'. m., St. Stephen kneeling left, head facing; flanked by arms / BHDICTV'. SIT: nOmE'. DHT. nRI'. IhV'. XPI', GRO-SSV-S. m-ETE, long cross; stars in angles. Boudeau 1659; Saurma 1896/927; Roberts 8932. Toned, good VF, weak strike in centers. \$225



AV

142. GERMANY, Mainz. Johann II von Nassau. 1397-1419. AV Goldgulden (3.42 gm). Höchst mint. + IOHIS ARE-PVS MAGVT, St. John the Baptist standing facing / + mOnETA OPIDI In hOESTEn, arms within tressure. De Mey 1487; Saurma 2479. Good VF.

\$495



143. ITALY, Aquileia. "Freisacher." Circa 1150-1200. AR Denaro (1.06 gm). Bust of bishop facing, holding crozier; cross and two pellets above, star in right field / Towers of Aquileia. CNI VI p. 3, 10-12; Bernardi 3a. Nice VF.

\$225



144. Aquileia. Raimondo della Torre. 1273-1298. AR Denaro (1.05 gm). RAIMVNDV' PA, patriarch seated facing, holding cruciform sceptre and Gospels / AQV-ILE-GEN-SIS, cross with keys and towers in angles. CNI VI p. 17, 1-4; Bernardi 31. Good VF.

\$265



145. Aquileia. Ottobono di Razzi. 1302-1315. AR Denaro (1.06 gm). .OTOOBO-NVS. PA., half-length figure of the patriarch facing, holding cruciform sceptre and Gospels; arms of Aquileia before / A-QVILE-GENS-IS, Razzi arms. CNI VI p. 20, 1-4; Bernardi 34. Toned, good VF.

\$295

Choice Grosso of Como



146. Como. In the name of Frederick II. Circa 1250-1280. AR Grosso (1.12 gm). FREDER-ICVS IMPERT, crowned half-length bust right, holding sceptre / CVMA-NVS +, crowned eagle facing, head left, with spread wings. CNI IV p. 177, 9; Biaggi 642. EF, choice.

\$1600



147. **Kingdom of Naples. Frederick III of Aragon.** 1496-1501. AR Carlino (3.90 gm). +FEDERICVS: DEI: G: REX: SI: HIERV, crowned bust right; T behind / +RECEDANT: VETERA, book, partially open, surrounded by nine large flames, four on book. Cf. Pannuti 5; CNI XIX p. 247, 34. Nice VF, toned. Rare. \$395



148. **Kingdom of Naples. Philip II of Spain, as King.** 1556-1598. AR Tari (5.94 gm). G.B. Ravschiero, moneyer. PHILIPP REX ARAGO VTRI, bare-headed armored bust right; monograms (IBR) and (VP) behind / SICIL ET HIERVSAL, crowned and garnished oval arms. Pannuti 24a var. (legends); CNI XX--. Good VF, toned. Wonderful portrait. \$365



149. **Kingdom of Sicily. Constance and Peter of Aragon.** 1282-1285. AR Pierreale (3.30 gm). Messina mint. + COSTA DEI GRA ARAG SICIL REGIA, crowned eagle standing facing, head right, in tressure of eight arcs / +P DEI GRA ARAGON 3 SICIL REX, arms in tressure or eight arcs. Spahr 21; MEC 14, 761 var. (punctuation). EF. \$145



150. **Kingdom of Sicily. Giacomo I.** 1285-1327. AR Pierreale (3.25 gm). Messina mint. + IA DEI GRA ARAGOH SIC'L REX, crowned eagle standing facing, head right, in tressure of eight arcs / +AC BAR ChlhOhE COMES, arms in tressure or eight arcs; rosette above. Spahr 4; MEC 14, 766 var. (legend). Good VF. \$145



151. **Kingdom of Sicily. Federico III.** 1296-1337. AR Pierreale (3.31 gm). Messina mint. + FRIDERIC T D'I GRAREX SICIL', crowned eagle standing facing, head right, in tressure of 8 arcs / +DUC APUL PRINCIPAT CAPUE, arms in tressure or eight arcs; rosette above. Spahr 3 var. (D'I); MEC 14, 772 var. (legends). Good VF. \$145



152. **Lucca. Otto IV.** Early 13th Century. AR Grosso (1.77 gm). + OTTO REX ., monogram of Otto / + . S . VVLT' . DE LVCA, crowned facing head of Christ. CNI XI pg. 73, 1ff.; Biaggi 1062. Toned EF. \$495



153. **Milan. Republic.** 1250-1310. AR Ambrosino (2.82 gm). MEDIOLANV, cross pattée / .SCS. AMBR., St. Ambrose seated facing, nimbate, raising hand in benediction and holding crozier. CNI V p. 57, 6; Biaggi 1424. Toned, good VF. \$330



154. **Milan. Gian Galeazzo Visconti.** 1395-1402. AR Grosso or Pegione (2.50 gm). + . GALEAZ . VICECOES . D. MEDIOLANI . 3C' ., coiled dragon left within quadrilobe; G 3 across field / . S. ABROSIV' . MEDIOLAN, St. Ambrose seated facing, nimbate, raising hand in benediction and holding crozier; annulet in field either side. CNI V p. 90, 23; Biaggi 1475. Good VF. \$225



155. **Papal States. Roman Senate.** 13th Century. AR Grosso (3.31 gm). Second emission, circa 1251-1265. + SENATVS . P . Q . R ., lion passant left / + ROMA CAP'. MUNDI, Roma enthroned facing, holding globe and palm. Muntoni IV p. 189, 62; Serafini I p. 35, 52; Berman 110. Lightly toned, good VF. \$395



156. Papal States. Roman Senate. Circa 1350-1439. AV Ducat (3.53 gm). Second period. ROMA. CAPVT. .MVNDI S P Q R, Christ standing facing, within mandorla; eight stars around; moneyer's mark, crossed keys / S. PETRVS S/E/n/ATOR VRBI, doge kneeling before St. Mark holding a banner. Cf. Scarfèa, *Imitazioni* 390-393; Ives pl. X. Good VF. Rare.

\$475



157. Papal States. Clement VII, Antipope. 1378-1394. AR Grossio (2.77 gm). Avignon mint. .CLENEnS: :P P: SETHUS., Clement enthroned facing, raising hand in benediction and cruciform sceptre / + :SANCTUS :PETRUS:, crossed keys; keys in legend. Muntoni IV pg. 144, 6 var. (stops); Poey d'Avant 4198; Berman 232. Toned VF. Very Rare.

\$695

The Great Schism, which saw two or more Popes claiming the throne of St. Peter, was prompted by French and Italian factions seeking influence over the church. As the breach widened and involved the other nations of Catholic Europe, the contending popes hurled proclamations of anathema (denunciation of false doctrine) and excommunication (banishment from church sacraments) at each other's supporters, and declaring the other an anti-pope, or a pontiff set against the legitimate line of Peter. Robert de Conti del Genévois (Clement VII) was the first anti-pope of the Schism, opposing Bartolomeo Prigano (Urban VI).



158. Papal States. Martin V Colonna. 1417-1431. AR Carlino (1.89 gm). Avignon mint. mARTInUS PP QUInTUS, Martin enthroned facing, holding hand in benediction and sceptre / + :SANTVS :PETRVS : ET :PAULVS :, crossed keys with crowned column above. Muntoni I pg. 43, 32; Serafini I p. 106, 85; Berman 285. VF, flan bent and straightened, causing deep crack. Very Rare.

\$595



159. Bishopric of Trento. Uncertain bishop, possibly Bishop Aldighetto di Campo. 1235-1255. AR Grossio (1.67 gm). +•EPS•TRIDENTI•, bust of Vescovo left, wearing mitre and holding crozier, raising hand in benediction / •INPERATOR*, F; cross to left. CNI VI p. 216, 5; Biaggi 2691. Toned EF. Rare.

\$495



160. **Venice. Marino Morosini.** 1249-1253. AR Grosso (2.13 gm). IC XC across field, Christ enthroned facing / .M. M AVROCE, D/V/X, .S. M. VENETI., doge and St. Mark standing facing, holding banner between them. Papadopoli p. 103, 2.2; Scarfèa 49; Paolucci p. 28, 1. Toned EF.

\$225



161. **Lorenzo Tiepolo.** 1268-1275. AR Grosso (2.17 gm). IC XC across field, Christ enthroned facing / .LA. TEVPE., D/V/X, .S. M. VENETI., doge and St. Mark standing facing, holding banner between them. Papadopoli p. 112, 1.1; Scarfèa 36; Paolucci p. 20, 1. Toned EF.

\$225



162. **Iacopo Contarini.** 1275-1280. AR Grosso (2.17 gm). IC XC across field, Christ enthroned facing / .IA. OTARIN, D/V/X, .S. M. VENETI., doge and St. Mark standing facing, holding banner between them. Papadopoli p. 118, 1.3; Scarfèa 42; Paolucci p. 21, 1. Toned EF.

\$225



163. **Giovanni Dandolo.** 1280-1289. AR Grosso (2.18 gm). IC XC across field, Christ enthroned facing / IO. DANDVL', D/V/X, .S. M. VENETI., doge and St. Mark standing facing, holding banner between them. Papadopoli p. 137, 2.6; Scarfèa 49; Paolucci p. 23, 2. Toned, good VF.

\$145



164. **Pietro Gradenigo.** 1289-1311. AR Grosso (2.16 gm). IC XC across field, Christ enthroned facing; annulet on throne / .S.M. VENETI. PE. GRADENICO, DVX, Doge and St. Mark facing, holding banner between them. Papadapoli 2.6; Scarfèa 56; Paolucci p. 24, 2. Toned, nice VF. \$95



165. **Giovanni Soranzo.** 1312-1328. AR Grosso (2.13 gm). IC XC across field, Christ enthroned facing / .IO: SVRANTIO., D/V/X, S. M. VENETI., doge and St. Mark standing facing, holding banner between them. Papadapoli p. 154, 2.11; Scarfèa 67; Paolucci p. 26, 2. Toned EF. \$225



166. **Bartolomeo Gradenigo.** 1339-1342. AR Grosso (2.21 gm). IC XC across field, Christ enthroned facing / .BA. GRADOMICO, D/V/X, S. M. VENETI., doge and St. Mark standing facing, holding banner between them. Papadapoli p. 168, 2.1; Scarfèa 80; Paolucci p. 28, 2. Toned EF. \$195

An Exceptional Renaissance Coin



167. **Nicolò Tron.** 1471-1473. AR Trono or Lira of 20 Soldi (6.42 gm). .NICOLAVS TRONVS. DVX, bearded bust left, wearing ducal cap; single leaf above, three in exergue / SANCTVS. MARCVS., lion seated left, holding Gospels, within wreath. CNI VII p. 147, 25; Morosini III p. 358, 1; cf. Papadapoli II pp. 10-11, 5-13; Scarfèa 189; Paolucci p. 45, 2. Toned EF, exceptional for issue. \$2200



168. **LOWLANDS, Brabant. Jean I.** 1268-1294. AR Petit Gros (2.13 gm). + mOnETA : BRVXELLEnSIS, St. Michael facing, holding lance / + IOhANNES : DVX : BRABAnTIE, floreate cross. De Mey 128; Den Duyts 62 (Jean III). Toned, good VF. \$395



169. **Jean III, the Triumphant.** 1312-1355. AR Gros au lion (3.21 gm). Struck 1339-1343. MOnETA' BRABAñ, lion rampant left / I-O'. DV-X. LO-T. BR-AB'x (interior), +BnDICTV: SIT NOMe: DnI: nRI: IhV: XRI (exterior), long cross. De Mey 205; Den Duyts 58. Toned, near VF. Scarce. \$165

Louis II de Mâle



AV

170. **Flanders. Louis II de Mâle.** 1346-1384. AV Cavalier d'or (3.81 gm). + LVDOVIC. DEI GRA: COMES Z DNS: FLADRIE, king in armour on horseback left, raising sword / + XPE: VINCIT: XPE: REGNAT: XPE: INPERAT, floreate cross within trellis of four double arcs; double saltire stops. Delmonte 458; Den Duyts 167; De Mey 193. EF. \$3000

Louis II de Mâle succeeded to the throne of Flanders upon his father's death at the battle of Crecy in 1346. But unlike his father, Louis was a puppet of the French and needed their help to control his subjects. If the various local guilds had united against him, they might have ousted him. Philip Van Arteveld of Ghent did take Brouges in 1382 and was made Ruward of Flanders, but he was slain by the French at Roosebeke in November of 1382. Louis was the last of the Counts of Flanders, and when he died in 1384, his son-in-law, Philip the Bold of Burgundy, succeeded him.



171. LUXEMBOURG. Wenceslaus I. 1353-1383. AR Blanc gros (3.20 gm). + WEnCEL . DEI . GRA . LVC . BRAB . DVX, cross formed from four V's / + MOnETA . nOVA : LVCEBVRGEEnS, arms of Bohemia and Luxembourg. Weiller 147b/c; B&V 149; Serrure 133. Toned, good VF.

\$375



172. SPAIN, Castile and Leon. Alfonso X, the Wise. 1252-1284. Billon Blanca or Dinero (0.87 gm). Uncertain mint. ALF/OHSVS/REX CAS/TELLE E/T LEGIO/HIS in six lines / Quartered arms of Castille and Leon; crescent above. Cf. Heiss pl. 5, 3; cf. C&C 1160. Toned, good VF. Apparently an unrecorded mint-mark!

\$165

BRITISH



173. CELTIC, The Iceni. Anted. Late 1st Century BC-Early 1st Century AD, AV Stater (5.41 gm). Three crescents, pellets and annulets within ornate border; trefoils around / Horse with trefoil of wedges on shoulder prancing right; anemone above, pellets around, ANTEDI monogram below. Hobbs 3790; Van Arsdell 705-1; Seaby 440. EF, beautiful rose gold. Very Rare.

\$4500

The inscribed staters of Anted, an Icenian king whose name we know only from his coins, are some of the rarest inscribed Celtic gold staters of Britain. This piece has an exceptionally clear inscription which spells the name of the Icenian king on the reverse. All known specimens of this type were struck from the same reverse die, indicative of the shortness of their issue and thus of their current scarcity.



174. SAXON ENGLAND, Kent. Circa 822-826. AR Penny (1.40 gm). 'Anonymous Bare Head' issue. Canterbury (Dorobernia) mint. Sweferd, moneyer. + SVVEFNERD MONETA, diademed head right / •+• / DORO/BERNIA/CIVITA / •S•. North 221/1a; C.E. Blunt, C.S.S. Lyon and B.H.I.H. Stewart, "The Coinage of Southern England, 796-840," BNJ XXXII (1963), pl. IV, An 5 (same dies); Seaby 878. Good VF. Extremely Rare. \$3500



175. KINGS OF ALL ENGLAND. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066. AR Penny (1.37 gm). Sovereign type, 1056-1059. York mint. Thorr, moneyer. EDPAD RX ANGLOR, king enthroned facing, head right, holding long sceptre and globus-cruciger / + DORR ONN EOFRPC, voided cross with eagles. SCBI 21 (Yorkshire Collections), pl. XIV, 380-382 (same dies); North 827; Seaby 1181. EF. \$595



176. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066. AR Penny (1.36 gm). Pyramids type, 1065-1066. York mint. Aleif, moneyer. EADPARD RE+, crowned bust right, holding cruciform sceptre / + ALEOF ON EOFERP, voided cross; pyramids in angles. SCBI 21 (Yorkshire), pl. XXIII, 630-632 (same dies); North 831; Seaby 1184. EF. \$395



177. Harold II. 6 January-14 October, 1066. AR Penny (1.35 gm). York mint. Outhulf, moneyer. + HAROLD REX ANGL, crowned bust left, holding cruciform sceptre / + OVDVLF ON EOFERP, PAX in banner across field. SCBI 2 (Hunterian and Coats), pl. XL, 1221 (same dies); North 836; Seaby 1186. Good VF. \$1750

This was Harold's sole type, struck at no fewer than forty-seven mints. It is an ironic type as peace was in short supply during his brief reign. The son of a powerful earl in Edward the Confessor's court, Harold became Earl of Wessex in 1053 and was recognized as king upon Edward's death. He is remembered for two battles, one which he won and one which he lost. On the 25th of September he defeated an invading Norwegian army and killed their king, Harold Hardrada. On the 14th of October Harold fell at the famous Battle of Hastings against William of Normandy, pierced through the eye with a Norman arrow. With his death the Saxon rule of England was over.



178. **William I.** 1066-1087. AR Penny (1.29 gm). Sword type, struck 1077-1080(?). London mint. Godwine, moneyer. + PILLEM REX, crowned facing bust, holding sword / + GODPINE ON LVN, cross pattée over quadrilateral with incurved sides, fleury at angles. North 846; Seaby 1255. Toned, good VF. \$975



179. **William II, Rufus.** 1087-1100. AR Penny (1.25 gm). Cross in quatrefoil type, struck 1089-1092(?). Southwark mint. Ieldred, moneyer. + PILLEM RE, crowned facing bust, holding sword / + IELDRED ON SV, quatrefoil with pellet at each angle enclosing a cross pattée with central annulet. North 852; Seaby 1259. Toned, nice VF. \$1600



180. **Henry V.** 1413-1422. AR Halfgroat (1.78 gm). Type F. London mint. Crowned bust facing; annulet and trefoil by crown, mullet on breast / Long cross; mintmark: pierced cross. Seaby 1774. Toned VF. Rare. \$365



181. **Richard III.** 1483-1485. AR Groat (2.42 gm). Type 2b. London mint. Crowned facing bust; reading RICARD; mintmark: boar's head / Long cross. North 1679; Seaby 2156. Toned VF, rare. \$975



182. **Mary.** 1553-1554. AR Groat (1.99 gm). Mm: pomegranate. North 1960; Seaby 2492. Toned, good VF. \$895



183. **Elizabeth I.** 1600. AR Sixpence (2.88 gm). Fifth issue. Mintmark: 0. North 2015; Seaby 2578A. Toned, good VF. \$365



184. **James I.** 1603-1625. AR Shilling (5.71 gm). Second coinage, fifth bust, mm: mullet over bell. North 2101; Seaby 2656. Toned, good VF. \$495

Ex Ashby collection.

James was the first British monarch to use the title MAG BRIT (*Magnae Britanniae* - 'King of Great Britain').

A Pair of Irish Rarities from The Great Rebellion



185. **IRELAND, The Great Rebellion. Charles I.** 1649. AR 'Blacksmith's' Halfcrown (14.80 gm). King on horseback left / Oval shield between C R. Seaby 6557A; D&F 335. Toned, good VF. Extremely rare. \$2500

'Blacksmith's' halfcrowns, so-called due to the crudeness of their design and manufacture, were previously thought to have been struck by the Confederate Catholics during the Irish rebellion against English Protestant rule in about 1642-1643, but they are now considered to have been issued by the Royalists at Kilkenny in 1649.



186. **Kilkenny.** Circa 1642-1649. Æ Halfpenny (4.52 gm). Countermark of a castle with K below applied to a halfpenny of the Confederate Catholics, 1642-1643 (Seaby 6555). P. Nelson, "The Coinage of Ireland in Copper, Tin and Pewter," *BNJ* I (1904), pl. I, 22; Seaby 6563A. Coin Fair, c/m VF. Extremely rare. \$1600

Information regarding this issue is scant in the numismatic literature. Seaby's *Coinage of Scotland, Ireland and the Isles* places it along with the Munster issues under the 'Local Issues of the Southern Cities of Refuge' (i.e., loyalist issues), but this is really inaccurate and leads to confusion. The counterstamp appears to have been applied simply to validate the coin as a genuine Kilkenny halfpenny of the Confederate Catholics (Seaby 6555) who were rebelling from English rule.

SPECIALS

Apollonia and Dyrrhachion, colonies of Corcyra

Originally founded by Corcyra in 627 and 588 BC respectively, the Illyrian cities of Apollonia and Dyrrhachion soon became regional powers and places of interest. Pilgrims from the furthest corners of the Greek world came to Apollonia to worship the god Apollo on the hill of Sthyllas flanking the city and to visit the nymphaeum (fountain building) dedicated to Pan and the Nymphs. Dyrrhachion was a regional trading center, controlling the richest part of the central coastal plain. The sister cities came under the protection of the Romans in 229 BC, and were subsequently incorporated into the Roman Empire when the Romans made Illyria a province.

Apollonia and Dyrrhachion shared common designs for their coinage which were derived from the parent city, Corcyra. The cow and calf depicted on the obverse represents fertility and the pastoral roots of the people, and the conventional double stellate pattern of the reverse may represent the Gardens of Alkinoös, which by their splendor would also represent the wealth of the hearth. An interesting feature of these coins is that they have magistrates' names on both sides, the name on the obverse in the nominative case being that of the mint-master, that on the reverse in the genitive case being the eponymous annual magistrate.

For our customers with internet access, CNG recommends the excellent web site at <http://www.geocities.com/asklapiadas>. The owner, Dr. Gyula Petrányi, has published scholarly articles concerning the coinage of these two cities, and his web site recently received the StudyWeb® Academic Excellence Award in March, 2001.

CNG has just acquired an attractive grouping of drachms from the cities of Apollonia and Dyrrhachion.



SP-1046 Illyria, Apollonia or Dyrrhachion. Circa 200-45 BC. AR Drachm (3.42 gm). Cow suckling calf; magistrates' name above, symbols in the fields and exergue / Double stellate pattern; city ethnic and magistrates' name around. Cf. SNG Copenhagen 379ff and 453ff. Average VF, all reasonably well centered. Only \$95 each, while supplies last!

Coins with the image of Saint Judas Cyriacus

From the depths of the Dark Ages, the city of Ancona on the northeast coast of Italy has honored a certain Judas Cyriacus as its patron saint. Local tradition claims Cyriacus (or Quiriacus) was a Jew of Jerusalem who had a fateful meeting with the Roman empress Helena around 327 AD. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, was on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem when she encountered Cyriacus, who revealed to her the location of the True Cross upon which Christ was crucified. After guiding the empress to the holy relic, Cyriacus converted to Christianity and became Bishop of Jerusalem, only to suffer martyrdom years later under Julian the Apostate.

The city of Ancona is said to have received his Saintly relics, minus his head, from another Roman empress, Galla Placidia, around the middle of the fifth century; St. Cyriacus has been the city's patron ever since. His head still rests in a church in the town of Provins, France, compliments of Henry, Count of Champagne, who brought it from Jerusalem during the Crusades. The feast day of Cyriacus is celebrated on May 4th.

Due to a fortunate purchase, CNG is able to offer for a limited time an early Renaissance silver Grosso from Ancona, in choice condition, depicting Saint Judas Cyriacus, the legendary finder of the True Cross.



SP-1005 Italy, Ancona. 13th-15th Century. AR Grosso (average 2.4 gm). + DE ANCONA, cross pattée / PP S QVI-RIACVS, Saint Judas Cyriacus standing facing, hand raised in benediction, holding crozier. CNI XIII 1ff (pl. I, 1ff). Choice VF.

A select example for \$165.00.

Coins of 'Fair Verona' from the age of Romeo and Juliet

"Fair Verona," the setting of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," is one of the great cities of northern Italy. Although most famous as the home of the (fictional) tragic lovers from (very real) feuding clans, Verona played a crucial role in the development of ancient, medieval and Renaissance Italy. Situated at the foot of the Lessini Alps and half-encircled by the river Adige, Verona is first mentioned by the Roman historians Pliny and Livy as a flourishing city at the junction of two important roads, the Via Postumia and the Via Claudia. The city fell on hard times during the later years of the Roman Empire: it was first sacked by Atilla the Hun in 452 and subsequently occupied in 489 by the Ostrogothic king Theodoric. Charlemagne captured the city in 774, and it became the seat of his son Pepin. By the twelfth century, Verona had become a wealthy independent city within the Holy Roman Empire, and with the Peace of Constance in 1183, the city was no longer threatened from without and became subject to family feuds within the city.

*Two households, both alike in dignity,
in fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean,
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose misadventur'd piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents strife.*

Romeo and Juliet, The Prologue

The main conflict was between the Montecchi and della Scala families (anglicized by Shakespeare as Montague and Capulet), who vied for dominance from the late thirteenth century until the fifteenth. During this period Verona rose to such heights as to threaten the commercial supremacy of Venice. The Montecchi controlled the city from 1232 to 1259, but the della Scala clan seized control in 1260. Since della Scala also means "ladder" or "steps," the clan's symbol is a ladder ascending to heaven, which appears on the silver coinage of the city under their rule. In 1301, Bartolomeo I della Scala became podesta, or mayor, of Verona, and it is under his brief rule (1301-1311) that the story of Romeo and Juliet is set.

First performed around 1595, "Romeo and Juliet" is the quintessential love tragedy which mirrored the human condition explored with such burning curiosity during the Renaissance. Romeo Montecchi (Montague) and Juliet della Scala (Capulet) are youthful lovers whose families are implacable enemies. Their love and tragic death help heal the fatal family feud in the play, and their romance is commemorated in today's Verona by the so-called Tomb of Juliet in the Via del Pontiere, Romeo's House in the Via delle Arche Scaligere, and Juliet's House in the Via Cappello.

CNG has been fortunate to acquire a group of silver grossi (worth 20 denari piccioli each) of Verona under the early della Scala rulers, during the era when "Romeo and Juliet" takes place.



SP-1043 Italy, Verona. 1259-1329. AR Grosso (average 2.4 gm). CI + VI + CI + VE, cross pattée, the arms of which divide VE-RO-N-A / Small ladder upwards before VERONA around cross surrounded with CI-VI-CI-VE. CNI VI p. 271, 16, pl. 24, 17; Biaggi 2974. Attractive VF.

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Edward the Confessor, founder of Westminster Abbey

Edward was the son of Æthelred II and Emma, who was the sister of Richard, the Duke of Normandy. Upon Harthacnut's death and through the support of Earl Godwine, Edward was recalled from exile in Normandy and offered the throne. Edward was, due to his heritage, acceptable to both Normans and English and his reign was the beginning of Norman influence in England. He would later become known as the 'Confessor' due to his monastic education and pious character. His principal monument is Westminster Abbey, of which he was the effective founder.

Edward issued ten main types of pennies from about seventy-five mints. This issue, his eighth, is known as the 'Hammer Cross' type.

CNG has several examples in stock, all nicely centered with good strikes.



SP-1045 Saxon England. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066. AR Penny (average 1.3 gm). Hammer Cross type, 1059-1062. York mint. Ulfctel, moneyer. Crowned bust right / + VLFCTEL ON EOFR, hammer cross. North 828; Seaby 1182. **Good VF or better.**

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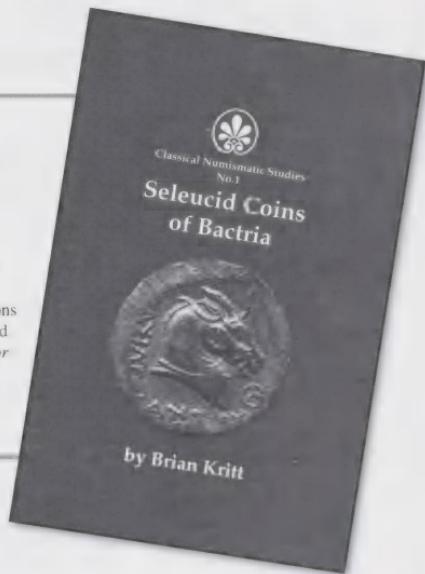
by Dr. Brian Kritt

Seleucid Coins of Bactria. *Classical Numismatic Studies No. 1*

(Lancaster, PA: CNG, 1996). Hardbound with dust jacket.
x + 70 pp. including 5 pls.

A detailed study of the entire series of Seleucid coins struck in Bactria during the half century of Seleucid occupation of that province. The results of the study have greatly changed the picture of minting operations and administration of the province, and substantially altered and enhanced the historical framework behind the coinages analyzed herein. A must for any student of Seleucid coinage.

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(Lancaster, PA: CNG, 1997). Hardbound with dust jacket.
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Seleucus' coinages at the ancient Persian city of Susa are among the most varied and evocative of all of his issues. This rich and complex coinage was organized and catalogued by Edward T. Newell nearly sixty years ago. Since that time numerous new specimens and varieties of these coins have appeared, and recent scholarship has shown that Newell's arrangement requires substantial revision. Important new hoards have been discovered which provide more precise chronological evidence than was previously available. In Dr. Kritt's new work, he reorganizes Seleucus' issues of this city, and he devises a new chronology based on sophisticated methods of analysis.

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Dynastic Transitions in the Coinage of Bactria: Antiochus-Diodotus-Euthydemus, Classical Numismatic Studies No. 4

(Lancaster, PA: CNG, 2001). Hardbound with dustjacket. 208 pp., 25 pl., 7 charts, 6 tables, 1 map. Illustrated throughout.

Brian Kritt's latest work presents the reader with important discoveries in third century Bactrian numismatics. These discoveries with their interpretations give the reader a more detailed and comprehensive understanding of the structure and development of the coinages of this period than was previously known.

The bronze coinage is explored in detail, helping numismatists understand the relationship between the bronze and precious metal issues. Detail is given to mint attributions and proposed new chronologies. A new model for the coinage of Euthydemus in all metals is presented. This model provides the numismatist with a logical system for the issue dates and mint assignments for the entire coinage.

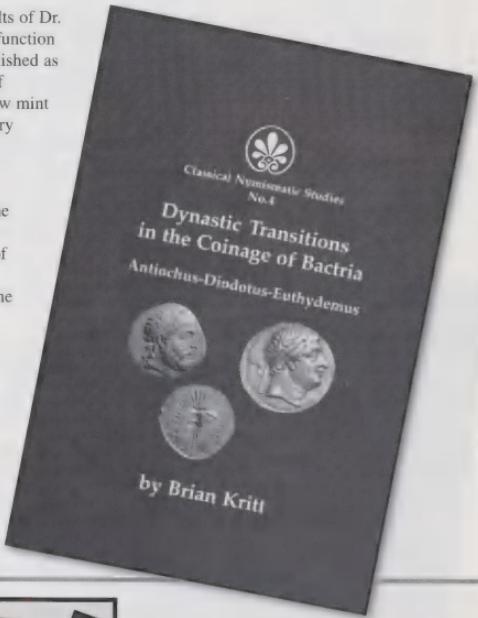
In a previous work, *Seleucid Coins of Bactria*, Dr. Kritt reassessed Seleucid issues from the eastern-most province of Bactria and identified Ai Khanoum as the principal mint of the Seleucids in Bactria. Recent discoveries have opened the way for the exploration and decipherment of the coinage of the succeeding independent Bactrian kings of the third century, resulting in a clearer understanding of the transitions that took place in Bactria's coinage during this period. Additionally, excavation reports from Russian archeological sites in the region of Bactria have established diffusion patterns of bronzes from Bactrian mints. These patterns have proved to be an important new tool for mint identification.

Dynastic Transitions in the Coinage of Bactria presents the results of Dr. Kritt's analyses of this important information. The location and function of the mints for the local bronze coinage have been firmly established as a result of this study, including a full determination of the role of Ai-Khanoum in the post-Seleucid period. This work provides new mint attributions and minting chronologies for most of the third century coinages of post-Seleucid Bactria.

Dr. Kritt's critical examination of the coinage of Euthydemus includes the discovery of the use of master portrait models for the coins of this king, as well as the employment of magistrates and die-cutters from the Diodotid period. A new discovery of coins of the Seleucid king Antiochus III struck during his invasion of Bactria near the end of the third century has been factored into the analysis of the coinage of Euthydemus. The coinages have thus been correlated with contemporary historical events, in some cases leading to major new historical discoveries.

Dynastic Transitions in the Coinage of Bactria presents a detailed and fully illustrated catalogue for the attribution of post-Seleucid coinages of Bactria in the third century. The classification system should make this the standard reference for these coins.

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